

Southern **COACH & ATHLETE**

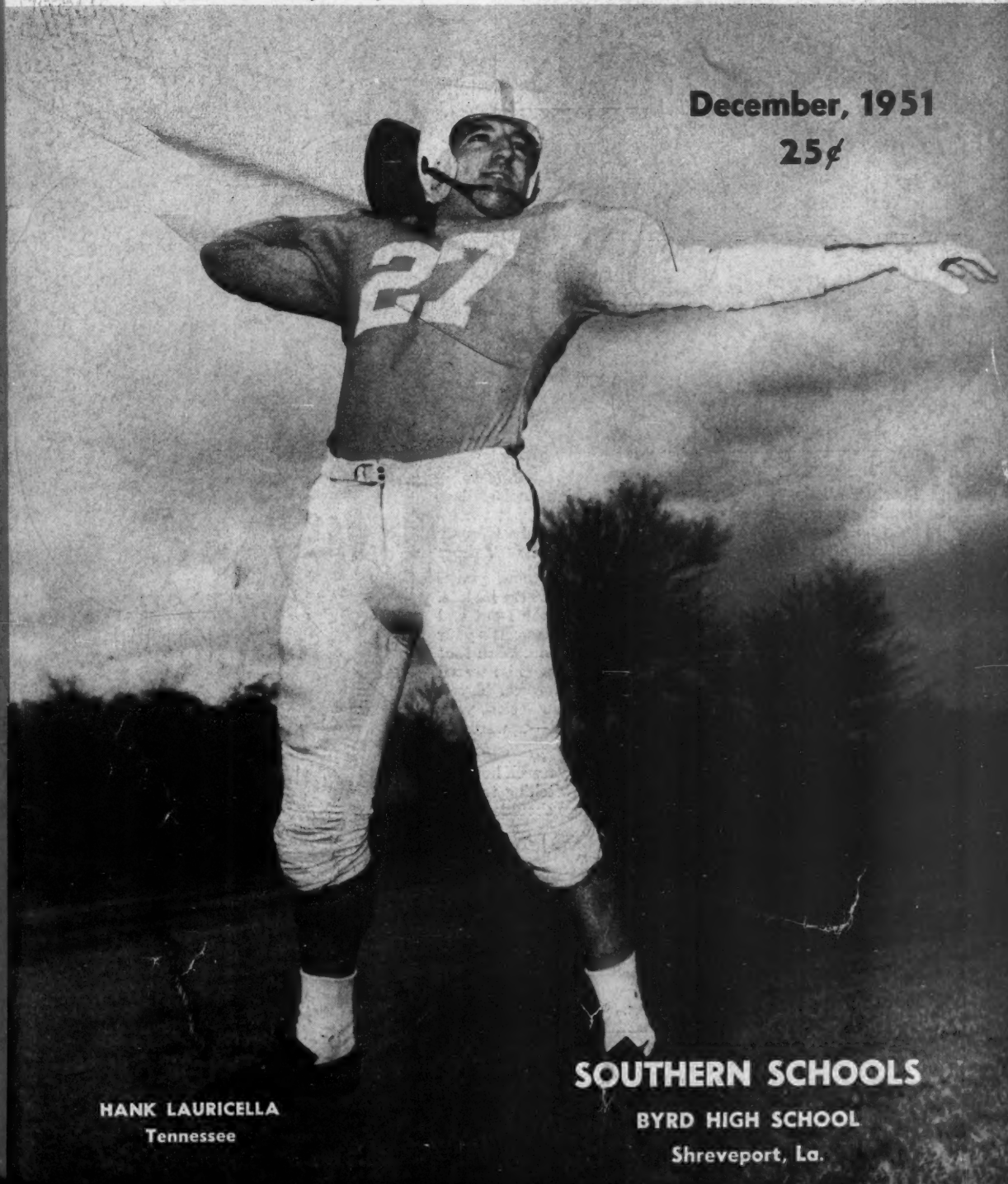
Vol. XIV

The Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

No. 4

December, 1951

25¢



HANK LAURICELLA
Tennessee

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

BYRD HIGH SCHOOL
Shreveport, La.

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The Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Volume XIV

December, 1951

Number 4

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G. C. KOFFMAN, Principal

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

★ BYRD ★

HIGH SCHOOL

Shreveport, La.

*Byrd, we stand to honor thee,
Alma Mater true!
Loyal homage we will bring
Through the years to you
Loyalty, honesty, with thy friendship hold
Always deep within our hearts
The Purple and the Gold.*

BYRD HIGH SCHOOL was erected in 1925 at a cost of \$1,500,000.00. It is the largest three-year high school in Louisiana, having an enrollment of 1600 students, staffed by 72 teachers. The campus consists of 14 acres. The new building was named C. E. Byrd High School honoring an untiring superintendent of Caddo Parish Schools, Mr. Clinton Ellis Byrd, who for years had given unselfishly of his time and energies in order to provide a better public educational system. This great public servant died February 24, 1926, only a few months after the building had been dedicated to him.

Mr. Grover Cleveland Koffman, who had formally headed the old Shreveport High School, was appointed principal of the new school, and has been serving in that capacity ever since. Mr. Koffman's work has given him a national reputation as a top-rate educator. Mr. Koffman attended Union University where he received his B.A. and LL.D. degrees and was a four-year letter man in athletics. He received his M.A. in mathematics from the University of Chicago. During his 32 years of service at Byrd High, over 7,500 students have received diplomas and have come under the influence of a great educator and his excellent staff of instructors. In appreciation of his work, the city of Shreveport inaugurated Grover C. Koffman Day and presented him a new car.

Since 1935 Roscoe H. White has been serving as superintendent of Caddo Parish Schools. During his administration, many improvements have been made.

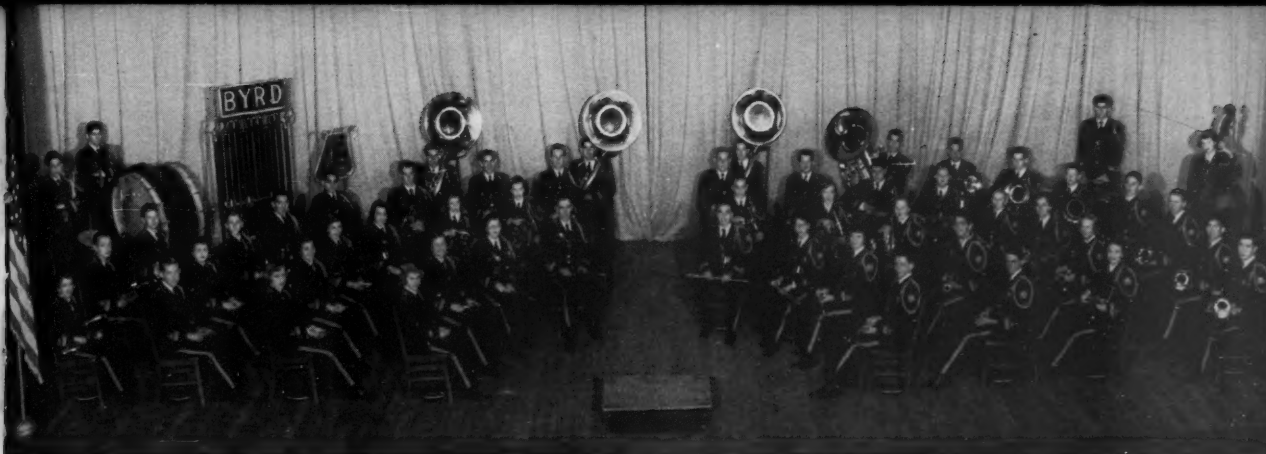
In Shreveport there are two outstanding white city high schools, four new white junior high schools, and sixteen white elementary schools. In the rural districts, the white children are served by seven high schools, two junior high schools and one elementary school. The colored children are served by a new \$2,000,000.00 high school, eight junior high schools, and 87 elementary schools.

A \$20,000,000.00 school bond issue has been voted which will provide additional facilities, including two gymnasiums, a new rural high school for white children and three schools for colored children. Through Mr. White's wise planning, and efficient administration, their educational system has kept pace with the modern demands for functional living for children of Caddo and has attracted national recognition.

Byrd High School offers a variety of courses ranging from regular academic work to vocational training.

Home Room

Every student in Byrd is a part of a small, operating democracy, in the form of a home room. At the end of first period every day a bell is rung to begin home room, which lasts twenty minutes. At this time all first period rooms assume the title of home room and perform all duties characteristic of a governing body. Each home room elects officers to preside and take care of funds, just as is done in any club. In addition, each home room elects one representative to the Student Council and one to the Junior Red Cross. The Student Council acts in much the same way in respect to the home room as the House of Representatives does to the various Congressional Districts of the United States; there is a representative from every home room in the school. It is the duty of these representatives to attend the regular meetings of their respective organizations and make reports to their home rooms. It is through the home room that all school business is



BYRD HIGH SCHOOL BAND

carried out; such as, collections and donations for various causes, election of cheer-leaders and registration for elections. The home room is the foundation upon which the entire Student Council rests.

Clubs and Organizations

There are clubs and organizations to meet the interest and demands of the student body. *Byrd High Life*, the student paper, endeavors to keep the students informed of school affairs and coming events. It lends valuable aid to the school and to various clubs in the promotion of their programs.

Gusher is Byrd High's yearbook. Through its pages, one may relive the years spent at Byrd.

The Student Council is the legislative body of the student organization, the purpose of which is to assist in the activities of the school. The variety of interests and activities may be seen by clubs within the school: Junior Red Cross, Honor Society, Quill and Scroll, Boys' Debate Club, Girls' Debate Club, National Forensic League, Spanish Club, French Club, Pan American Student Forum, Forum Latinum, Gayarre History Club, Library Club, Future Teachers of America, Future Homemakers of America, Future Business Leaders of America, Science Club, Four-H Club, Y-Teen Club, Tennis Club, Camera Club and others.

*Hail, hail the purple and gold
Colors we're waving proudly and bold
Send a volley of cheer on high
Shake down the thunder from the sky
What though the odds be great or small
Old Byrd Hi will win over all
As her loyal sons go marching
Onward to victory.
We're a thundering herd from C. E. Byrd and
we're headed for victory.
We've got what it takes and the enemy quakes
when the purple and gold they see.
We're rough, we're tough, we're loyal
And to the world we'll be
Just a thundering herd from C. E. Byrd
Always headed for victory.*

Military

Byrd has a junior division of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The unit at Byrd High School is staffed by a fine group of instructors. The purpose of the R.O.T.C. is two-fold—to train young men for positions of leadership in military life and to instill fundamentals of citizenship into all who take the course. The rifle team at Byrd High has placed high in local, regional and national leagues for several years.

Girls' Health & Activity Program

The girls' health and activity program is under the leadership of three very capable instructors: Mrs. Betty Warden Isles, a graduate of Louisiana State University, Miss Patricia Ann Murphy, a graduate of Louisiana Polytechnic (Continued on next page)

Harold Hawkins, 235-lb. football and track star.





J. C. ROWAN

Institute, and Mrs. Phalame Cromwell Gray, a graduate of Northwestern State College. Approximately 800 girls participate in the program which consists of health and activity instruction. The students' grade is determined by neatness of uniform, attitude and skill and written work.



J. D. COX



W. W. TURNER



J. H. LAUGHLIN

After skills are taught, the emphasis is placed on intramural participation, which is sponsored by the Girls' Sports Club.

ATHLETICS

Byrd High School has a well-rounded athletic program, fielding teams in football, basketball, baseball and track which annually rank in the top-flight of Louisiana's prep teams. Following are brief sketches on members of the coaching staff:

J. C. Rowan, Athletic Director and Head Football Coach

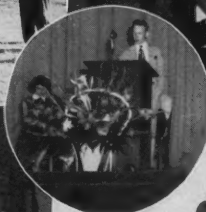
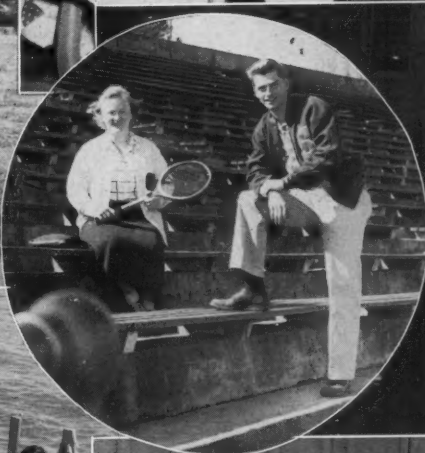
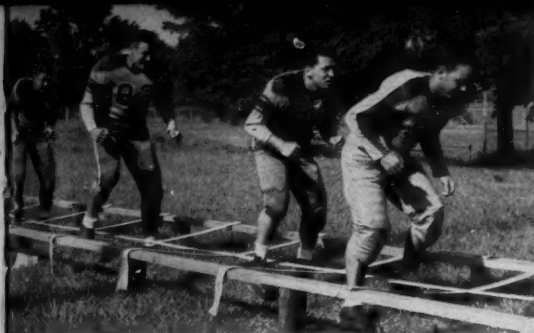
Coach Rowan is a graduate of Concord College, West Virginia—Three letterman in football, basketball and track—Won state football championship in Virginia in 1935 and 1941—Voted "Coach of the Year" in football and basketball in Virginia in 1941—Served as Lieut. Commander in the Navy for four years—Took over head coaching job at Byrd High in 1946 and
(Continued on page 39)

Below and opposite: Random shots of Byrd High School activities.



1951

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★ Editorials ★

On Agenda of N.C.A.A.

ALL-STAR GAMES

At its annual meeting in Cincinnati January 9, 10 and 11, the N.C.A.A. will consider a recommendation that no member school allow the use of its facilities for an all-star game, and that no member of its staff be permitted to coach an all-star team. We hope that the vote on this recommendation is not taken until the athletic directors and college presidents have given the matter serious thought. There is a danger that, in their desire to de-emphasize and reform, they may take action that will prove harmful to athletics in the high schools and colleges. We heartily endorse rigid control over post-season games and all-star games. This is being very well done by the splendid work of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations through the state associations.

There is **one** all-star game which should not only be **permitted** but **encouraged**. That game is the one played in connection with the annual coaching clinic sponsored by the state high school association or the state high school coaches association.

In some states it is jointly conducted by these two groups. Players in this game are used for instructional purposes and the proceeds for the game are turned back into the high school program to improve the coaching standards at the high school level. Without this game, high school associations could not finance the constructive program they are now administering—such as instructional film service, coaching clinics with outstanding lecturers, etc.

Colleges should be interested in improving the coaching standards in their states, as it helps solve the recruiting problem. With better high school coaching, colleges can then draw their material from the local state without going into remote sections of the country for talent. Two years ago when this recommendation was made, recognition was made of the importance of these clinic games. It was then recommended that colleges not allow their facilities to be used for all-star games that were sponsored by any group other than the high school organizations. This 1951 recommendation does not carry that exception. We appeal to the college presidents to include this exception when they act on this recommendation in January.

(Read Stan Lambert's column on page 33.)

Sportsmanship Standards for Students

1. The decisions of the officials in charge of the game should be accepted without question.
2. High school pupils should refuse to join in any applause for rough play on the part of contestants representing their school.
3. High school pupils should show disapproval of any attempt of rowdies to single out individual players by abusive remarks from the sideline.
4. High school pupils should be quiet when officials indicate that players have been injured, especially when the player is on the opposing side.
5. The pupils of the school should insist upon courteous treatment of the visiting team as the team passes through the streets or visits the local school building. High school pupils should be especially vigorous in denouncing those individuals who "hoot," "cat-call" or "yell" at the members of the visiting teams.
6. High school pupils when accompanying the team, should exhibit sportsmanlike conduct in every possible way.
7. High school pupils should familiarize themselves with the rules of eligibility and should severely condemn any attempt to evade the strict enforcement of the same.
8. High school pupils, through a committee, should request those adults who have exhibited unsportsmanlike conduct at an athletic contest to remain away from future games played by the high school team.
9. High school pupils should be generous in responding to the call of their cheer-leader for yells and cheers for the opposing team. (No contest should open until the visiting team has been given a cheer of welcome.)
10. It should be remembered that the name and prestige of the high school are worth more than the winning of any athletic contest, and that nothing brands a high school as unworthy more quickly than unsportsmanlike conduct as exhibited in the treatment of a visiting team.

—MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

*We wish you a Very Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year*

Southern **COACH & ATHLETE**

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No. 4

Official Publication

GEORGIA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSOCIATION
GEORGIA FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION
ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSOCIATION
FLORIDA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSOCIATION
SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE
SOUTH CAROLINA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSOCIATION
NORTH CAROLINA COACHES ASSOCIATION
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSOCIATION
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THE CENTER ON OFFENSE

By PAUL (BEAR) BRYANT
Head Coach, University of Kentucky

WE HAVE learned, as you probably have, that the core of the T formation depends upon two elements: the timing and the precision of the quarterback and center. Timing and precision are developed and established only by constant practice of the fundamentals under the supervision of a capable coach. It is easy to neglect special training of the center and quarterback because they are usually needed at different locations on the field to work with other groups. At Kentucky we have somewhat overcome this by having the centers and quarterbacks report fifteen minutes early for special cadence and timing drill. It is also recommended that a coach be selected to watch the operation of the center and quarterback during the entire practice.

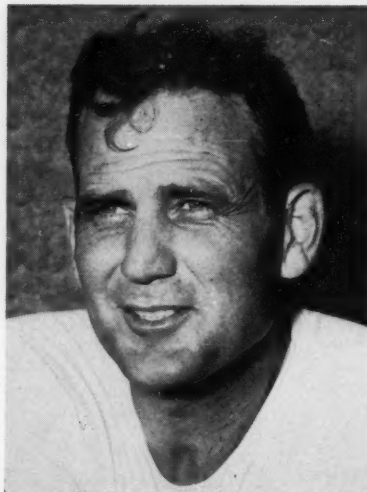
There are about four outstanding points we emphasize. First, the stance; second, snapping the ball; third, blocking; and, fourth, protection for the passer. We shall discuss this in order.

THE STANCE

Our centers take a stance over the ball with their feet spread apart about the width of their shoulders with the right foot slightly to the rear of their left which gives them more room to snap the ball. His knees should be slightly bent and his tail fairly high which will enable him to operate with greater speed and deception. This will also allow the quarterback a more comfortable stance. The angle at the bend of the knee should be about the same as for any other lineman. The greater the angle at the knees the less power and speed he will have to go forward. The back, shoulders, and head should be straight and parallel to the ground.

SNAPPING THE BALL

We want our centers to grip the ball in such a manner that the lacing will not hit the palm of the quarterback's hand and to deliver the ball without turning or bending the wrist. He should break his arm at the elbow and drive the ball on a plain parallel to the ground with all possible speed, trying to "blister" the quarterback's hand. In gripping the ball we like to have the right hand grip the tip front between the thumb and index fingers while the



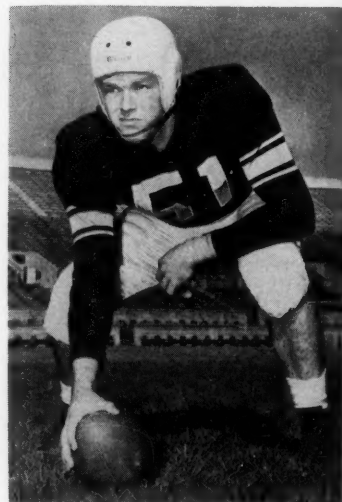
Coach Bryant, a native of Fordyce, Arkansas, was a football star at the University of Alabama, playing on the famous Rose Bowl eleven of 1935. Following his graduation, he served one season as assistant coach at Alabama and then moved to Vanderbilt as Line Coach for two seasons. He entered the Navy in 1941, saw overseas service and was discharged with the rank of Lieut. Commander in 1945. He coached one year at the University of Maryland and has been at Kentucky since 1946. He made Kentucky a football power with the Southeastern Conference. His Wildcats meet T.C.U. in the Cotton Bowl January 1.

other fingers go down over the ball. The right wrist should be straight with the forearm perpendicular to the ball. This is important because this unnatural grip gives a slight turn of the ball as it is passed to the quarterback. His left hand should be placed near the center and perpendicular to the body with plenty of weight on the ball. The left hand should slide off as ball is released, giving him better forward motion. The right hand then drives the ball as it is passed to the quarterback, making a sound like the crack of a bat or a slap. The ball is pulled up and backward at the same time with as much speed and accuracy as possible. As this takes place the right foot is moved quickly forward approximately one foot, keeping the body in a straight line. This will give the quarterback a broader base to receive the ball. If a

long step is taken it not only gives the quarterback an awkward angle in which to receive the ball, but the chances of a bad pass are greater. This may sacrifice some quickness for accuracy. We have had success with beginners by letting a little air out of the ball so that they may get a better grip and a louder slap from the ball as it hits the quarterback's hand. The quarterback should be able to receive the ball with one hand, keeping in mind that we always have the quarterback place his right hand on top.

THE BLOCK AND PROTECTING THE PASSER

We no longer expect our center to make a good shoulder block except on



DOUG MOSELEY, All-American Center

a wedge. He uses a cut-off block ninety per cent of the time. This block is no more than driving the head and shoulders past one's opponent; hooking the inside leg gives the same effect as a hip block. As this takes place he drives his opponent directly from the spot of the hole. In protecting for the passer, the center is definitely at a handicap so we give him the option of driving the man head-on then release or to snap back and use a close-body block on him. Otherwise, the defensive player in front of the center may slice to either side. On all wide plays we use the shoot-out and have the center to roll

(Continued on page 27)

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New Wilson Top Notch Last Bilt. A great ball made even better with new, pronounced pebble surface and wider, deeper channel seams for better ball handling. A favorite everywhere.

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SCREENING—A FUNDAMENTAL

By BOB POLK

Basketball Coach, Vanderbilt University

SCREENING is to basketball as blocking is to football. It is a very important fundamental. Yet, on the part of many teams screening is a neglected fundamental.

During my freshman year in high school the term screening first came into my life. However, on this particular occasion the word "screen" was substituted for the word "block." Thinking in terms of a "block," while playing my guard position, I proceeded to block the forward's defensive man. I lasted exactly four plays. In those days four fouls eliminated a player from the game, so I spent the remainder of the game on the bench.

That was a costly experience and the coach immediately straightened me out on the difference between a block and a screen.

A screen is put into effect at a distance great enough to avoid direct physical contact. A properly executed screen takes place thirty-six inches away from the defensive man, and there are several types.

Here at Vanderbilt we concentrate on the following types of screens:

1. Step-off screen
2. Roll-off screen
3. Post screen
4. Running screen

1. STEP-OFF SCREEN

We feel that the step-off screen is our fastest screen. This screen can be used when there is need for a guard to screen for a forward or for a forward to screen for a guard.

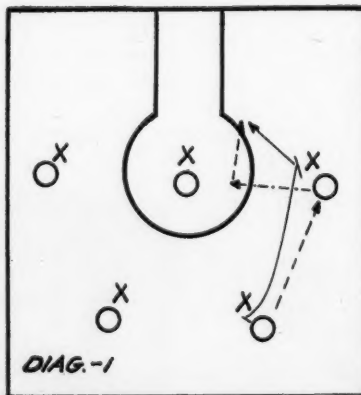
In executing the step-off screen the foot nearest the defensive man being screened should be the farthest forward. For instance, if you are screening for the right forward, your right foot should be ahead of your left foot. Then, you step off on your left foot, thereby enabling you to take a complete step toward the basket. If the left foot is placed forward, your first step will only amount to a half step.

If the defense switches in time to stop the play, the forward will pass to the guard going toward the basket from his step-off screen.

Diagram 1. In this simple maneuver



Bob Polk is a graduate of Evansville (Indiana) College where he played basketball for four years. He began his coaching at Tell City High School and then served as assistant at Georgia Tech for two years before going to Vanderbilt as head coach. His 1948 Vanderbilt team finished sixth in the conference. His 1949 team moved up to fourth place rating and his 1950 team was runner-up to Kentucky. His team last year defeated Kentucky in the finals of the Southeastern Conference Tournament.



the guard passes to the forward. He fakes and cuts back to place a screen on the defensive man. Step-off is used for a return pass if the defense switches.

2. ROLL-OFF SCREEN

This is a slower screen than the step-off, but is possibly more effective since it forces the defensive man and takes up more space on the floor.

This screen can be used in the same situations at the step-off, but instead of stepping off the player makes a reverse pivot and breaks for the basket. Naturally, it is most effective against a man-to-man or switching man-to-man defense.

This type of screen may be used on nearly any occasion — guard screening for forward, forward screening for guard, center screening for either forward or guard.

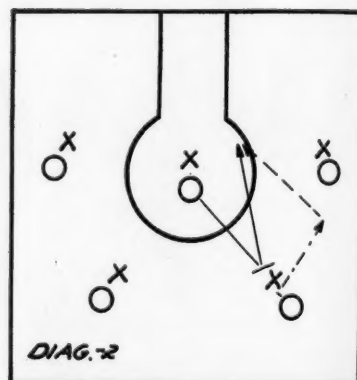


Diagram 2. In this pattern the center screens for the guard who in turn fakes and starts a dribble toward the basket. If the defense does not switch, he keeps driving; if they do switch, he passes to the center who rolls off his screen toward the basket.

3. POST SCREEN

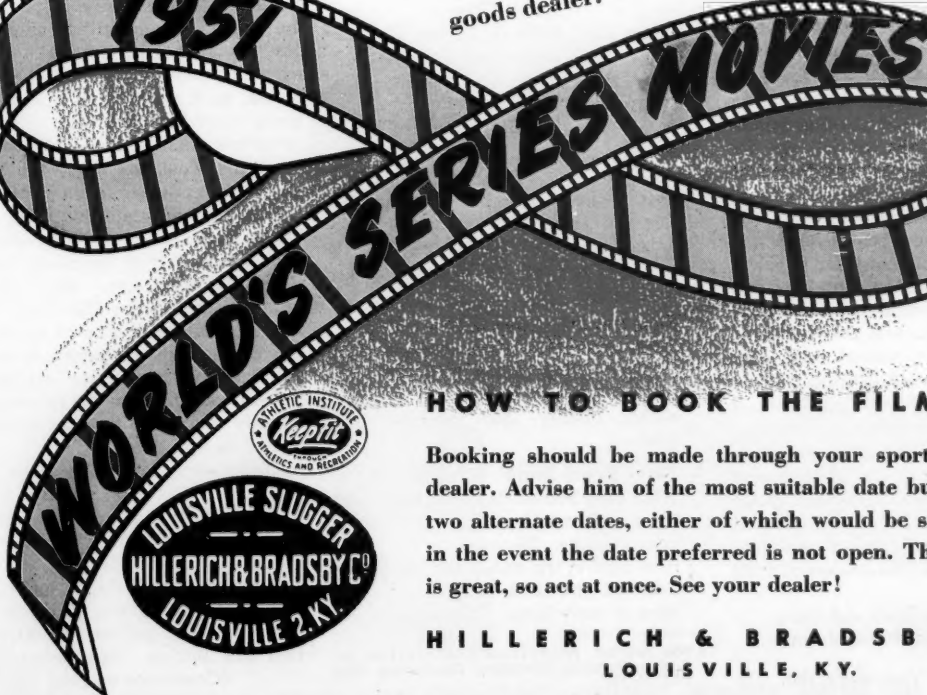
This type of screen is the most common type of screen in basketball, and I may add, one of the most effective. Most offenses are built around the pivot play, which is basically — post screening. The fundamental purpose of post screening is to cause a defensive man to run into the post, thereby freeing an offensive man for a shot. The element of timing is left almost entirely up to the cutter. You may use a single or a double post screen. In certain instances a three-post screen is employed.

(Continued on page 19)

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High School Seniors Take

A PRACTICAL PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST

By Tests and Measurements Class of Jacksonville State Teachers College

Jacksonville, Alabama

Supervised by Professor D. J. Salls

This article represents the cooperative work of the members of the major course in Tests and Measurements, prospective teachers enrolled in the Department of Health and Physical Education at State Teachers College, Jacksonville, Alabama.

This class, cooperating with the Jacksonville High School, Principal, Physical Education Staff and graduating male seniors, has provided a first-hand experience for the college professional students, and also motivated the high school seniors toward better physical fitness.

THE Tests and Measurements Class of Jacksonville State College has been experimenting by taking a series of physical fitness tests. One of which is the Physical Fitness Achievement Standards for Youth, compiled by the Armed Forces, in cooperation with the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. This test was compiled after the Nation had become alarmed over the physical failures of draftees. In July 1950, 26.8 per cent of the boys tested since the beginning of the Korean War have been rejected because of physical disability. And it was expected that 35 per cent who would become eighteen the following year would be rejected.¹ The class, after taking the test, decided to give it to the senior boys of Jacksonville High School, Jacksonville, Alabama.

The purpose of this test was to assist in the encouragement of physical fitness among youth of high school age by serving as a guide to our youth and to teachers and leaders of physical education and recreation. This test is designed for high school seniors, and will give them an estimate of their physical fitness as to whether or not they can pass military physical requirements. Their scores on this test may serve as a stimulus for improvement and better physical condition. A second testing will be given shortly before graduation to measure improvement.

This physical performance examination consists of five groups of tests, and one test was selected from each group by the class. These tests were selected because they were more like actual military situations. The groups of tests are as follows:

Group I: Hop, Step and Jump
Three Broad Jump



- Group II: Jump and Reach
Standing Broad Jump
Rope Climb
Chins
Dips
Sit-ups
- Group III: 150-Yard Shuttle
Hurdle Run
- Group IV: Softball Throw
Basketball Throw
Medicine Ball Put
- Group V: 300-Yard Run
250-Yard Shuttle²

One test from each group gave a balanced combination of basic physical activities which yielded a measure of physical fitness sufficiently valid for practical purposes. The tests given to the 17 seniors of Jacksonville High School were:

- 1. Rope Climb:** 15 feet in 20 seconds
From a standing start, climb a 1" to 2" rope using hands and legs and touch a mark 15 feet above the floor within twenty (20) seconds. One trial.
- 2. Three Broad Jump:** 22½ feet
With toes behind take-off line, take three consecutive and continuous broad jumps. Measure to the rear-most heel at the end of the last jump. Take-off and land with both feet at once in each jump. Three trials.

² The Journal. American Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, May 1951. P. 14.

- 3. 220-Yard Hurdle:** 38 seconds
Using five track low hurdles (42" long, 30" high, on a base piece 26" wide), run 220 yards. One trial.

- 4. Softball Throw:** 175 feet
Starting with a 15-foot run, throw a 12-inch circumference softball overhand without stepping over throwing line. Three trials.

- 5. 300-Yard Run:** 42 seconds
Run 300 yards on a track or flat area providing good footing. Indoor or outdoor track. One trial.

The scoring of the test is for practicality, the individual standards either are, or are not passed. The following chart shows the results of the tests given to the high school seniors.

		No. Passed	No. Failed
Test I	Rope Climb	9	8
Test II	300-Yard Dash	16	1
Test III	Three Broad Jump	16	1
Test IV	220-Yard Hurdle	9	8
Test V	Softball Throw	12	5

The results of the tests showed that four students passed all performances, and that no one failed all performances. Seventeen seniors participated in the test.

The attitude of the students taking the test seemed to be very good. Interest and enthusiasm were expressed and the spirit of competition helped each boy to try harder to make a better score. After the test had been completed, each student was interested to learn what his score was. One senior remarked that the test showed him what his weakness was and, that he intended to practice for improvement.

The scores indicate that many seniors are deficient in upper body strength as 8, or almost half of the group failed the Rope Climbing test. Also, the same number failed the 220-Yard Hurdle Run, indicating a lack of conditioning for distance when hurdling is involved.

In general the senior students that failed one or more of the five tests were slightly under the time or distance required in that event.

There were four (4) of the seniors taking this test who are not required to take physical education. These students are enrolled in the diversified occupation curriculum.

It is the general feeling of those students that they will be in better condition this Spring. Just before graduation

(Continued on page 37)

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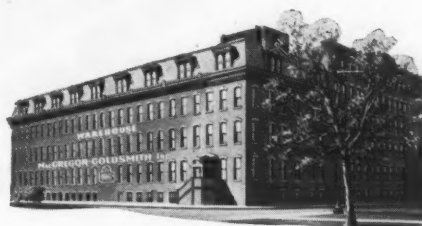
JANUARY 8-9-10-11-12

AMERICAN ASSN. OF COLLEGE BASEBALL COACHES CONVENTION

JANUARY 7-8-9

★ AMERICAN ASSN. OF TRACK COACHES CONVENTION

JANUARY 7-8-9



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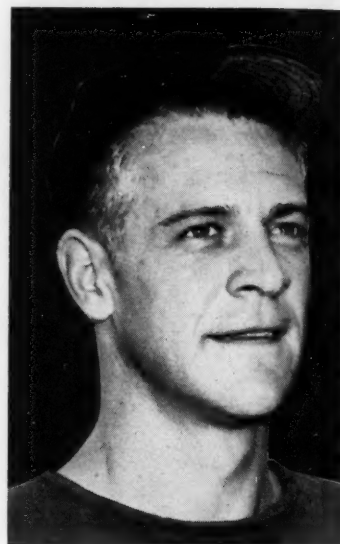
By JOEL EAVES, Basketball Coach
Alabama Polytechnic Institute

LAST spring we were faced with the problem of replacing ten players from our 1950-51 squad, and these replacements had to come from our freshman team. As several of these boys were involved in spring sports, our squad was very small so we decided to concentrate on individual skills, as any team instruction would have to be repeated in the fall. Believing that the shot is still the "pay-off" in basketball, we initiated controlled shooting drills as part of the spring work.

After five minutes of "free" shooting to get loose, we went into **lay up** shots for the same period of time. Mid-way of this drill, our centers moved to another basket to work on "dunking." We find this exercise to be very good for tall boys and encourage all of our forwards to attempt to "dunk" the ball so as to increase their spring and agility.

After lay up shooting, we spent seven minutes on each type of shot from the floor. **Drive shots** came next, and we stressed starting the drive from a stationary position, working on fakes and footwork, and also starting from spots where our offense placed the player. To approximate game conditions, a defensive man was placed in the foul lane and instructed to let the driver in by playing him from the side, but to pick him up close to the goal and to raise his hands, but not to attempt to block the shot. The latter part of the drill, he did try to block the shot, but still let the dribbler in to the basket. Our idea was that this type of shot occurs often in games, but is never practiced. We wanted to force concentration on the shot and to develop skill in getting the shot off under some pressure.

Next came **set shooting** from spots



Joel Eaves graduated from Auburn with honors in 1937. Following outstanding success at Sewanee, in the service and in Atlanta high schools, he returned to his alma mater as varsity basketball coach and assistant football coach in 1949. In the fall he doubles as end coach and scout in football.

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according to the player position on offense. We believe in the two handshot, but some of our boys cannot use it well, so both one and two hand shots were used during this time.

Work on the **jump shot** is next. We especially like this shot and encourage its use from 15 feet or less and spend considerable time in trying to teach the mechanics involved.

We then go to **one hand shots** when moving for our guards and forwards while our centers work on **hooks with the left hand**. After this, the forwards and guards work on **tip ins** first at a closed basket and later two or three to a group work at the open baskets. During this time the centers use the **right hand hook**. They have to get their tipping work after practice in order to make the time schedule fit.

Next we **shoot fouls** and always for ten minutes. Each player shoots five times and then moves off as they rotate.

No other type of shots are permitted during this time.

We feel that this type of shooting practice can be helpful during spring work and early in the fall, but will not use it consistently during the season, as we do not like to restrict our boys that long.

For all drills there must be definite reasons and results expected. Ours were:

1. Careless shooting was absolutely eliminated. There is **never** any reason for a careless shot.
2. Players were forced to **concentrate** on the shot itself.
3. It was assured that ample **time** was spent on **each type** shot.
4. **Instruction** was easier as we knew what type of shot the player would use.
5. Players learned better the **mechanics** of each shot.
6. Players were convinced that they benefited by the drill.

SCREENING

(Continued from page 14)

This is a typical example of double post screening.

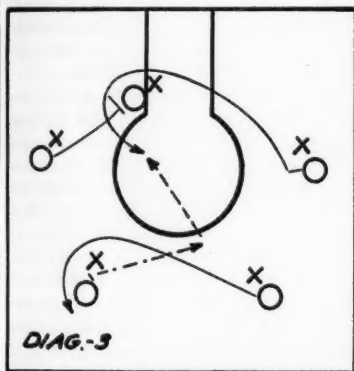


Diagram 3. The left forward fakes, then establishes himself next to the pivot man. The right forward fakes, cuts back of center and forward, thereby cutting off a close-in double post. For sake of maneuvering the guards have criss-crossed.

4. RUNNING SCREEN

The running screen is one of the most difficult to defend against since the offensive men do not commit themselves as to position.

Scissoring or criss-crossing is the essence of the running screen. This type of screen is invariably used when splitting the post. The ultimate is to make the defensive men run together. Nearly all kinds of weaves are designed to confuse the defensive team and to better utilize the running screen.

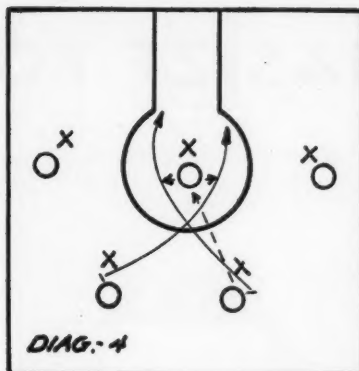


Diagram 4. In the above diagram we

have a simple situation where the guard has passed to the center and is driving for the basket while the other guard drives off the passer. The center passes to either guard that is open.

We work very hard in developing a legal screen offense and in teaching the correct fundamentals in their execution. In this way we try to establish a continuity in our offense.

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RE-EMPHASIZE FOOTBALL

By HUMPHREY B. HEYWOOD
Business Manager and Football Coach
Baylor School for Boys
Chattanooga, Tenn.

DURING the past three or four months, we have been reading on the sports pages of our papers and in the leading magazines of the country, an increasing number of articles on the subject of football. Although the subject may be approached from different angles, the general idea is to show cause why there should be a de-emphasis of the game of football. Some articles emphasize the fact that football is too expensive; that it serves only a very small part of the student body of the school involved. Other views show where it interferes with a boy's education; that it takes so much of his time and energy that he does not have the physical stamina to give proper attention and application to his academic responsibilities.

As a rule, football has been subordinated in every college and high school in the country to the administration of the school and the academic require-



Coach Heywood, a graduate of the University of Chattanooga, is serving his 22nd year as Business Manager for Baylor School for Boys. He has coached varsity football there the past 12 years, winning 96 games, losing 8 and tying 4. Many of the South's leading collegiate players cut their gridiron teeth under his tutelage.

Among these were Bill Healy, Eddie Prokop, Bill Teas, Bill Banks, Glenn Turner, Johnny Hicks, Leon Hardeman, and Jake Shoemaker of Georgia Tech; Joe Steffy, West Point; Bill Duncan and Russ Faulkinberry of Vanderbilt; Clem Bauman of Michigan; Henry Blanc, William & Mary; Jimmy Long and Jeff Davis, Auburn; Curt Haygood of Florida; Dick Ramsey, Alabama.

ments of the school. Those in charge of the academic departments at these schools have control over who is admitted to the school and how long he is allowed to remain a member of the student body. Athletic departments are in charge of the athletic activities and concentrate their efforts in that field. So long as this arrangement exists, there is no way for the academic responsibilities of a student to be neglected or subordinated to some other phase of his school program. In other words, if a boy meets all requirements of the faculty and Dean of a school, and still has time and energy to devote to football, then there is no justification to the claim that football interferes with his academic achievements.

Every year we have classic examples of good schools producing outstanding teams, and yet never hear a word of de-emphasis. The current Princeton team is an example of a great school with unquestionable academic standards being able to produce an outstanding athletic team without any charge of over-emphasis from anyone. Michigan consistently fields good teams and Michigan is also known for unusually high academic standards. Notre Dame, Georgia Tech and many others could well be included. Many of the cries for de-emphasis have come from those who have been unsuccessful in their efforts to produce an outstanding team. There is nothing wrong with the game, it is still a great game rendering a real service to the boys who play it and the nation in general. These particular institutions need to examine themselves and their own organizations and correct the weaknesses that are causing them to be unsuccessful.

At the present moment there are many protests about the Bowl Games. Some say that the Bowl Games are too commercial and others say that the Bowl Game on New Year's Day interferes with the boy's school work. It is difficult to see how the Bowl Game could interfere with school work when most of the practice time required is during the two weeks of Christmas vacation when the student would not be at school anyway. The student is giving up some of his vacation for the rare privilege of playing in a Bowl Game, and if the boys vote to do it and are willing to make this sacrifice, then it would seem to me that approval of Bowl Games would be an encouragement to the boys on the squad and the student body. When you speak of the Bowl Games being commercial in one breath and then have the college go out and organize a high pressure endowment program seeking funds in six figures in another breath, it is difficult to reconcile these two statements. If a college is fortunate enough to go to a Bowl and pick up a substantial sum of money for its Athletic Association or its school's general fund, then it would seem perfectly acceptable for the school to have these resources and use them for the advantage of the entire school. This money can be used just as efficiently as could a substantial gift received

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through some program or soliciting funds. Money for education is certainly necessary and it would seem to me that a Bowl Game is another good way to help schools build up their resources.

It is true that football as played today in the colleges of the nation is rather expensive. Part of this added expense has been caused by a change in the rules which permits a coach to take advantage of specialists who have only a limited talent or rather who have talent in limited field of the game, but who are superb in their particular phase of it. All of us are familiar with the extra point kickers, the safety men, the defensive side backs and spot runners that are inserted in the game at certain opportune moments, and yet it costs just as much to equip that lad, take care of his grant-in-aid or whatever the setup might be, as it does some boy who plays sixty minutes of every game. Naturally, there is a limit to the expense that any institution can assume for football or any other part of its program, academic or athletic. Many coaches have never been too enthusiastic about the present substitution rule that permits a player to be placed in a game and taken out for a minute or two and then put back in again consistently all through the game. They think this rule has taken away some of the value of the game in requiring a player to be a well-rounded, completely talented player before he is good enough to make the team. They think this rule also has lightened the coaching burden of the coaching staff because it does not need to spend as much time on the quarterbacks as formerly because they are permitted to send players into the game from time to time without fear of having to leave that man in the game for a definite period of time. In other words, the substitute rule has done two things: It has made it possible for all coaches to play a great many more boys than he used to be able to play. At the same time, the coach is not required to be as thorough in his coaching of any one lad as he used to be. Many think that those players who do not learn how to play the offensive and the defensive parts of football are missing a great part of the value of the game in its training. We used to hear of the rugged endurance and superb conditioning of a team, of men being able to play a full sixty minutes on offense and defense — and they were the real rocks of Gibraltar in the game of football. Today few players are required to play half of a game assuming his team had the ball about half of the time. There is no doubt that all schools could help themselves and perhaps do lasting good to the game of football itself if the various colleges

(Continued on page 30)

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Alabama

By CLIFF HARPER
Executive Secretary,
Alabama High School Athletic Association

KEEN rivalry and fine football has been the football picture in Alabama this year. Alabama leads the nation in the percentage of schools fielding eleven-man football teams. Alabama has 270 high school football teams with 344 senior high schools in the state. The calibre of football played in the state is shown by the fact that Alabama furnished about twice as many players for Southeastern Conference teams as any other state.

A brief run-down on some of the top teams should be in order. Probably one of the very strongest small schools is **Demopolis High School**. Demopolis is actually a Class A school by enrollment but due to an AA schedule has been classified AA. They have taken on all comers and probably have one of the fastest teams in the state.

Reform is another power along with **Hubbertville** of the seventh district. Abbeville is one of the real powers in the second district with **T. R. Miller** of Brewton being certainly one of the strong small schools of the first district.

Union Springs is unquestionably the strongest of the small schools in the fourth district. In the fifth district,

Hewitt is one of the best with **Lineville** a strong team from the sixth district.

Phil Campbell and **Winfield** finished strong in the Class AA division of the seventh district with **Stevenson** being a power in the eighth district. For the high schools in the state, **Bessemer**, **Ramsay**, **Lanier**, **Coffee**, **Woodlawn**, **Sheffield**, **Gadsden**, **Attalla**, **Murphy**, and **Selma** were the top teams.

There are many fine boys graduating this spring and the coaches are making their nominations for the annual All-Star teams. This game will be played next August. The players will be selected by districts in February with the final selection for the state to be completed in April.

Basketball, the king of sports in Alabama, is getting under way with a bang. The early season tournaments are being set at this time. It appears that **Coffee** of Florence, the defending state champs, will be strong. **Gadsden**, **Annis-ton**, **Butler High** of Florence, along with **Lanier** will be state contenders. **Priceville** of Decatur, state champs of the Class A tournament, returns the entire squad so they will definitely be in the running again this year.



Arkansas

By RUSS MOSLEY

We are writing this column before the final games of the season have been played. Our January column will give the final standings.

It has been one of the most exciting

seasons. Upsets came along regularly each week-end.

It looks like the Big Six will have a new champion this year for the first time since the league was formed five

years ago. **Pine Bluff** upset **Little Rock** 21-19 to take the lead. If **Pine Bluff** beats **Hot Springs** November 23, they will be the new Big Six champion. **Little Rock** plays **North Little Rock** Thanksgiving for the runner-up spot.

In the AA bracket there were no teams with perfect records. This year the AA teams seemed to be more evenly matched. Without the play-offs, there is no way of having a real champion. Some of the stronger AA teams were **Camden**, **Russellville**, **Harrison**, and **Blytheville**. **Blytheville** ended the season with an 8-1 record and over a two-year span lost only one game in 22. **Blytheville** won its fourth straight district championship.

In the A bracket, **DeQueen** tops the list with an undefeated and untied record. They have one of the top backs of the state in **Bobby Benson**, who leads all scorers in Arkansas.

In the B division we have the largest number of undefeated teams and the teams most evenly matched. **Clarendon**, **Holly Grove** and **Wilson** seem to be the cream of the B division. **Clarendon** and **Holly Grove** meet Thanksgiving. The winner will probably claim the B championship with **Wilson** a close second.

In the AIC, the Arkansas Inter-collegiate Conference championship will be decided Thanksgiving when **Southern State** at **Magnolia** and **Arkansas A & M** meet. In conference play **Southern State** is on top now with a 6-0 record and **Arkansas A & M** a close follower with a 6-1 record.

The University of Arkansas football team has run hot and cold this year. On the good days they have knocked off some of the top teams of the country, Texas being the number one victim. They play **University of Tulsa** November 24. If they win they will have won 5 and lost 5, a much better record than last year.

Coach **Otis Douglas** and his assistants have done a good job and with the support of the Arkansas people, they will give Arkansas a top team.



Mississippi

By CARL WALTERS

THE Jackson Central High Tigers won the North division championship of the Big Eight Conference and the Brookhaven Panthers took South division laurels, both with identical 7-1-0 records in division play. They also ended the season with identical over-all records—nine wins against a single setback.

It was the third consecutive North title for Jackson and the first time that Brookhaven copped sectional honors. These two teams were slated to meet in the post-season playoff for the 1951 Big Eight Conference championship with Jackson a slim favorite. The Central Bengals, coached by Doss Fulton, won the Big Eight title in 1949 and 1950.

The sectional crowns were locked up in final regular season games when Jackson won over Vicksburg, 40-0, while Greenville, the runnerup in the North Division, fell before Greenwood by a 28-19 score.

Brookhaven, coached by Charley Armstrong, had to overcome an old "jinx" to take the South title. The Panthers had not won over their arch-rivals, the McComb Tigers, since 1935, yet they beat the Tigers on their home field, 34-6, to win the right to enter the playoff game.

The final Big Eight Conference standings (all games played):

	W	L	T	P	OP
Jackson	9	1	0	389	47
Brookhaven	9	1	0	293	79
Greenville	7	2	1	230	116
Greenwood	7	3	0	251	115
Biloxi	7	3	0	164	93
Pascagoula	7	3	1	196	98
Tupelo	6	4	0	201	138
McComb	6	4	0	179	166
Laurel	6	4	1	188	177
Natchez	6	5	0	178	178
Clarksdale	5	5	0	203	165
Hattiesburg	4	5	1	93	126
Corinth	4	5	1	128	212
Gulfport	4	6	0	186	168
Meridian	3	5	2	155	160
Columbus	2	9	0	144	333
Vicksburg	1	8	1	40	250
Moss Point	1	9	0	38	270

Chris Andrews, triple-threat tailback for the Greenwood Bulldogs, won the individual scoring championship in the Big Eight with 151 points scored on 22 touchdowns and 19 extra points.

Harry Geotes, Jackson tailback, ranked second with 104 points and John Lowery, McComb fullback, was third with 99 points.

Jackson's Tigers amassed 389 points to cop the team scoring crown and also had the best defensive record, giving

up a total of 47 points to ten foes. Brookhaven was second best in team scoring with 293 points and also had the second best defensive record, allowing 79 points.

The Lee High Generals, who won their first two games against weak op-

position, turned around and lost eight in a row and allowed the opposition to roll up 333 points—highest in the loop.

The Big Eight Conference Writers Association was scheduled to meet in Jackson on Sunday, December 2, to choose the 1951 All-Big Eight Conference football squad and also select a "Coach of the Year."

Odell McRae, sports editor of the Laurel Leader-Call, was to preside over the meeting as association president.

The Jones County Junior College Bobcats of Ellisville won the Mississippi

(Continued on page 39)



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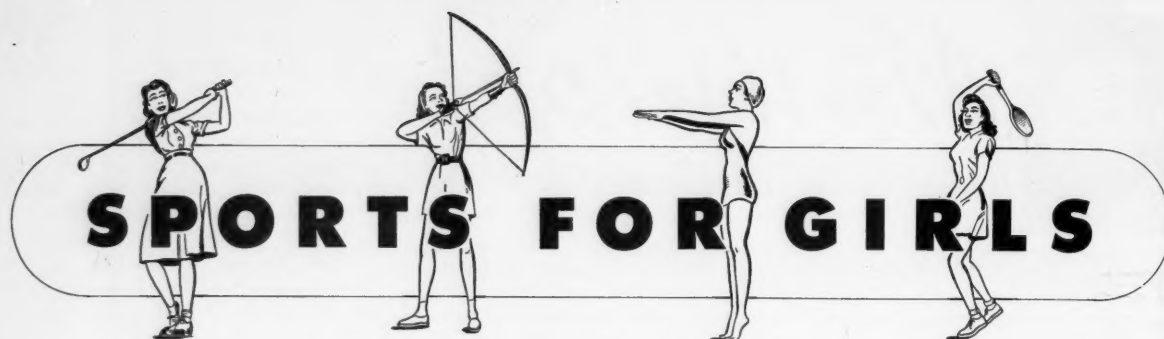
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WOOD SHOTS

By MILDRED (BABE) ZAHARIAS

Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias, a native of Port Arthur, Texas, is considered the greatest woman athlete of the half century. She was voted "The Feminine Athlete of the Year" for the fifth time by the Associated Press in 1950. She was chosen first in 1932 for her track feats and repeated in 1945, '46, '47 and '50 as a golfer. She is on the Women's Advisory Staff for Wilson Sporting Goods Company.

In 1950 she signed as golf pro at Twin Orchard Country Club. Recently she and her husband purchased Forest Hills Country Club in Florida. They renamed it the Tampa Golf and Country Club and Babe serves as winter pro.

MORE questions are asked about wood shots than any other shot in golf. At least, it seems that way to me and I am willing to bet that 75% of the people who ask me about their wood shots usually start off by saying: "Babe, how can I get more distance from my drives."

The answer to this familiar question is so simple that many people haven't bothered to figure it out.

Most golfers picking up a wood or preparing for a drive have all kinds of little thoughts running through their heads. As they check their grip, stance and eye the ball, some sort of golfers'

gremlins keep saying, "I'm really going to hit this . . . just as soon as I'm all set, I'm going to put all I've got into this swing, a lot of beef and power. . . . I'm really going to send this thing sailing. . . ."

Sure, everybody thinks he is going to hit that little pellet a country mile and what happens . . . well, that's why so many people ask about wood shots.

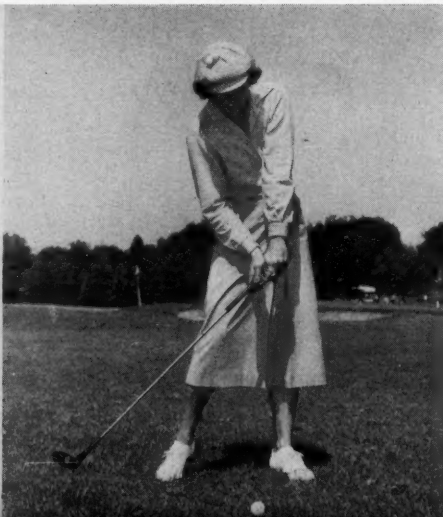
It wouldn't be so difficult if the golfer would only think he was going to hit a 250 drive but when he actually tries to fulfill this idea he is in trouble.

In getting all keyed up to this extra long drive, the golfer tightens the mus-

In moving into the address position for the drive, Mildred (Babe) Zaharias assumes her stance with the weight equally balanced between the two feet. Everything about the stance and grip is orthodox, with the ball being played just inside the left heel.

As Babe moves into the backswing, she keeps her arms well extended. The shift in weight and body pivot are just beginning. The left heel comes up, and the left shoulder begins to move under the chin.

At the top of the backswing, Babe keeps the club parallel to the ground and retains a firm grip on the club. Overswinging is not the answer to the extra-distance problem, claims Mildred. It is a matter of timing and coordination.





Just before hitting the ball, her hands, wrists and arms are generating the power that will send the ball further off the tee than any other woman in history. Note the left arm is straight and not rigid. The right heel is lifted slightly, and the weight is being shifted to the left side.

Moving into the follow-through, the Babe's weight continues to shift to the left side. The right shoulder is dipping under the chin. Both arms are still well extended, and the power generated in the downswing is quite apparent.

After contacting the ball, the Babe's hands continue to move through the ball. Note her head is just now beginning to move from its hitherto stationary position as the body swings around to the front.

cles in his entire body, becomes tense and then, disregarding all rhythm and smoothness, puts an overdose of power into his swing.

The secret to a successful wood shot lies in the ability of the golfer to relax, maintain balance and produce a rhythmic and smooth swing.

Practice is necessary to produce a consistently good wood shot and the things to strive for are timing, rhythm and balance. Relax and swing easily. Don't rush it and don't be in a hurry to develop your swing. Let it come gradually, always keeping in mind that you are swinging the club.

The hands play an important part in the swing. Remember that they work as a team and it takes two of them to put and keep the club in motion.

In starting the backswing, the weight is shifted to the right gradually and about half way back the wrists begin to cock.

At the top of the backswing, the club should be parallel to the ground. It is very important that in beginning the downswing, the action is not hurried or speeded up and that the same rhythm and smoothness are maintained.

Just before the impact, the wrists uncock and power is added to the swing by the hands and arms. The weight shifts to the left side as the club continues to follow-through to the finish of the swing.

The important thing to remember in playing wood shots is to relax and let the club do the work.



GIRLS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTORS AT BYRD HIGH SCHOOL, SHREVEPORT, LA. (Left to right): Mrs. Betty Warden Isles, Miss Patricia Ann Murphy and Mrs. Phalamae Cromwell Gray. (Story on page 7)



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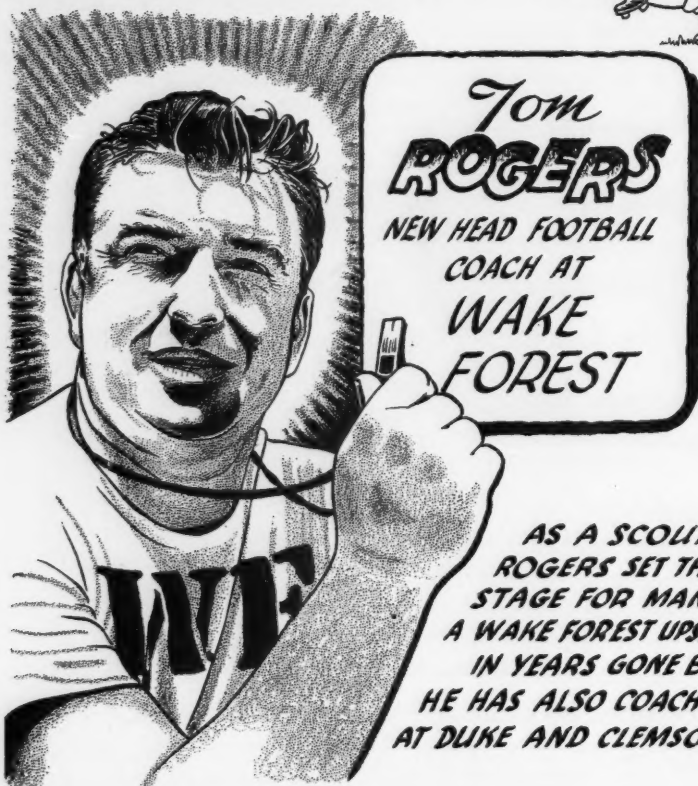
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Sport Sketch

By JOHN

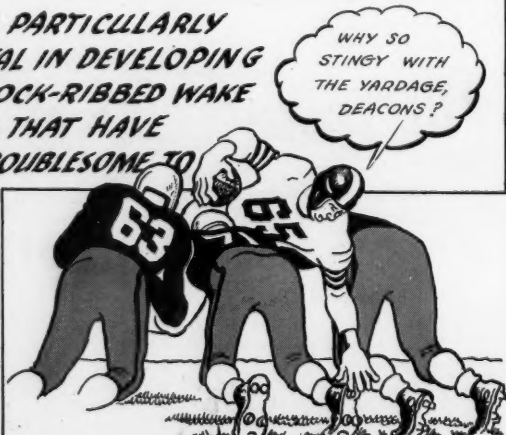
McKENZIE

AT DUKE UNIVERSITY, ROGERS WAS AN ALL-AMERICAN END UNDER WALLACE WADE. HE WAS ALSO A STUDENT LEADER BEING A MEMBER OF ODK & PRESIDENT OF SIGMA NU.



AS A SCOUT, ROGERS SET THE STAGE FOR MANY A WAKE FOREST UPSET IN YEARS GONE BY. HE HAS ALSO COACHED AT DUKE AND CLEMSON.

ROGERS WAS PARTICULARLY INSTRUMENTAL IN DEVELOPING THE STOUT, ROCK-RIBBED WAKE FOREST LINES THAT HAVE PROVED SO TROUBLESOME TO THE OPPOSITION SINCE THE WAR. -- LAST YEAR THE DEACON FORWARD WALL RANKED BEST IN THE NATION.



TOM ROGERS Head Football Coach Wake Forest

Tom Rogers, who succeeded "Peahead" Walker as head football coach at Wake Forest this year, is a graduate of Duke University. He had his football schooling under Wallace Wade and was ranked as one of the outstanding ends in the nation during the 1932-33 seasons, being named on the All-Southern and several All-American squads. Tom was also active in student affairs on the Duke campus, being a member of O.D.K., the publication board and president of Sigma Nu.

Following his graduation in 1934, he joined the Duke coaching staff and served as line coach of the freshman football teams. He went to Wake Forest as end coach in 1938 and after three seasons moved over to Clemson in the same capacity for two years. His next three years were claimed by the Navy. He assisted in setting up the athletic program at Chapel Hill Pre-Flight School and also served on the coaching staff. His other assignments were Sand Point Naval Air Base in Seattle, Washington and the Kingsville Air Station in Kingsville, Texas. He was discharged in December, 1945 with the rank of Lieutenant.

Rogers returned to Wake Forest in 1946 as line coach and in 1951 was named head coach to succeed D. C. Walker, who resigned to join the Yale Staff.

Rogers, who is 41, married the former Frances Moore of Durham in July, 1938. They have three children.

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T is to

Co-Ed

OF THE MONTH

Barbara Neidhardt

University of Chattanooga

★

Our Co-Ed for this month is Miss Barbara Neidhardt, a sophomore at the University of Chattanooga. She was elected Homecoming Queen this fall, a unique honor for a Sophomore to attain. Barbara is a member of Chi Omega fraternity and was president of her Pledge Class as a freshman. This year she is secretary of her sorority, vice-president of Westminster Fellowship, a member of Kappa Chi Epsilon (women's service organization), a member of the Women's Athletic Association. In the superlatives elections last year, she was elected prettiest girl and was a Moccasin beauty in the 1951 yearbook. Her beauty is further enhanced by a personality that radiates friendliness.



Barbara is fond of all sports, particularly badminton, swimming and basketball. She is 19 years old, 5 ft. 6 in. tall, weighs 128 lbs., bust 35½ in., waist 25 in., hips 35 in. She is the daughter of Mrs. Blanche Neidhardt of 115 South Crest Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

CENTER PLAY

(Continued from page 12)

back where the defensive T lined up so that he may cut off any drifting defensive lineman.

We have one drill which has helped our centers more than any other to learn proper blocking. We set aside a period each day in which the center and quarterback operate full speed against a defensive man, head-on.

In conclusion, I want to re-emphasize that the quarterback-center exchange is the important beginning of the successful operation of the T formation and must be properly executed if the T is to be successful.

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- (4) *He gives you better merchandise for your money. The thoughtful coach will rely on his local dealer for advice and service, and in turn will give him his patronage.*

Converse Basketball Yearbook

The 30th consecutive edition of the Converse Basketball Year Book, presenting comprehensive coverage of the national basketball picture for the 1950-51 season, has been mailed out.

The 1951 edition of the Basketball Yearbook has been hailed as the finest in the long series of basketball "bibles," first published by the Converse Rubber Company back in 1922. From its striking full-color cover to the statistics on page 52, the Yearbook covers every phase of the hoop sport. It pictures nearly 400 court teams, including the championship college fives of the past season, conference and regional champions and a complete list of title-winning high school quintets. It features the nation's top basketball stars in Chuck Taylor's All-American selections and shows scores of action shots of college, all-star and East-West contests.

If you have not received a copy of the 1951 Yearbook, write for it on your school or business letterhead to: Basketball Division, Converse Rubber Company, Malden 48, Massachusetts.

Bryant and Wilkinson Join MacGregor Goldsmith Staff

MacGregor Goldsmith, Inc., is announcing the signing of two additional top coaches to its football advisory staff. Bud Wilkinson, coach of the Powerful Oklahoma University squad, and Paul "Bear" Bryant, coach of University of Kentucky's Wildcats, have joined five other prominent coaches on the MacGregor Goldsmith advisory staff. Other staff members include Frank Leahy, Fritz Crisler, Lefty James, Wally Butts and Red Sanders.

Bud Wilkinson's Oklahoma Sooners have won the Big Seven conference three consecutive times and have played in the Sugar Bowl contest the last three years.

"Bear" Bryant's Kentucky Wildcats captured the Southeastern Conference title last season and went to play and upset Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day.

Wilson Co-Sponsors Instructional Film

"Modern Football," a new educational sports picture co-sponsored by Wilson Sporting Goods Co., has been added to the Wilson film library.

Presented by the Official Sports Film Service under the direction of A. A. Schabinger, this interesting and instructional motion picture is in 16 mm. sound, black and white, and has an approximate running time of 28 minutes.

Filmed in Mesa (Arizona), the picture explains clearly substitutions, types of downs and other football rules.

The picture can be obtained by contacting any of the following:

Mr. A. A. Schabinger, Director
Official Sports Film Service
7 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Your own State Office of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Association.

Associated Films Division of the Y.M.C.A. in New York, Chicago, Dallas or San Francisco.

Florie Appointed Southern Sales Representative for MacGregor Goldsmith, Inc.

R. W. Scallan, President of MacGregor Goldsmith, Inc., announces the appointment of Robert F. Florie as Sales Representative for the company in the South. Florie takes over the territory formerly covered by Ernest T. "Ernie" Wilson, who passed on suddenly in September.

Mr. Scallan pointed out that the appointment of Florie, who is 34 years old, is another example of MacGregor Goldsmith's policy of advancing young men in the firm to positions of more responsibility.

Florie has been with MacGregor Goldsmith since 1942, when he joined the firm in the general office as a sales correspondent. He attended Cincinnati schools and specialized in a business course at Chase College in Cincinnati. During World War II he served 3½ years with the Coast Artillery and Infantry, with one year in the Pacific.

Florie's hobbies include coaching the company basketball team and being a member of the plant fishing league.

Florie is married and has one son, Michael, one and a half years old.

Attractive Folders

Two unusual and attractive folders have been sent to every football and basketball coach in the U. S. by MacGregor Goldsmith, Inc. The football folder, in the shape and color of the M5G football, tells why it is preferred by many gridiron teams.

The basketball folder, entitled, "The Pick of the Crop Is in the Garden," describes the MacGregor Goldsmith X10L official intercollegiate basketball.

The 1951-52 season marks the 11th consecutive year the X10L has been selected as the official basketball for all intercollegiate games in Madison Square Garden.

MacGregor Goldsmith also points out that the X10L is the official ball for all intercollegiate games in Philadelphia's Convention Hall and Buffalo's Memorial Hall.

Spalding Fall & Winter 1951-52 Catalogs in Distribution

Featuring the Spalding J5-V (the football used by the majority of the nation's leading schools and colleges) and the Spalding 104 Last-Bilt basketball (made to official specifications), the new Spalding catalog is in the hands of their customers.

It shows a complete line of footballs, including such famous names as Paul E. Brown and Sammy Baugh; a complete line of football helmets including the famous Spalding #100 which has had such wide acceptability. There is also a complete line of flat style and cantilever shoulder pads, hip and kidney and blocking pads as well as football shoes.

Angus Williams, Jr., Joins Wilson

Angus Williams, Jr., University of Florida's 1950 football captain, has been appointed salesman for Wilson Sporting Goods Co.'s Miami (Florida) division. He will cover the southern half of Florida, calling on dealers, schools and military camps.

Williams, 24-year-old Army veteran of World War II, played four years of varsity football at Florida, and recently graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in Physical Education.



Florence Chadwick, famous two-way English Channel swimmer, shown on visit to United States Rubber Company's Providence, Rhode Island, plant to meet and talk with the people who make swimming caps. Miss Chadwick wore U. S. Rubber's shower cap during her England-to-France channel swim in September, when she became the first woman to make this difficult swim. She is shown, at right, chatting with worker holding U. S. Howland caps which Miss Chadwick wears in practice swims.

LETTERS EMBLEMS

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Wigwam Socks

FOR EVERY SPORT

Hand Knit Hosiery Co.
Sheboygan, Wis.

RE-EMPHASIZE FOOTBALL

(Continued from page 21)

would set a reasonable and equitable limit on the number of grant-in-aids that the school could offer. I have been hoping that the athletic coaches themselves would offer or propose a couple of changes that would certainly place added emphasis on the educational values of a sport and still enable them to develop a fine team. I would like to see the football coaches of the nation agree on a definite limit to the time that can be devoted to spring practice. If all football teams would limit their spring practice to a month, then every coach could have an equal chance to do as much with his boys in that same period of time as any other coach. Spring practice takes much of the time of a boy during the months when he should be spending additional time on his class work, and it also would be helpful if the boy was given an opportunity to participate in a spring sport, if he should be so interested. Some spring sports like tennis or golf are excellent carry-over sports that a person can enjoy all his life and it is well that the boy have an opportunity to learn one or both of them. At Baylor School where I coach, we are not permitted to have spring practice. There has been no rule against spring practice as far as our Association is concerned, but our school authorities have always felt that the place for football is in the fall and that during the spring months there are other sports that should be played by the boys.

Another thing that I would like to see the coaches propose themselves would be for every conference to have a rule that a boy to be eligible for football or any other athletic sport, must maintain not just a bare passing average, but must maintain a quality point average sufficient to keep him in line for graduation with his class. A school could well be proud of an athletic squad composed of men all of whom graduated with their class. Many of our boys are

just as human as we are and we are going to do only what is required of us. If a grade of seventy is required to be eligible, and a grade of seventy-five required to be eligible for graduation, then the frailty of human nature is going to cause some of these boys to set their sights on the seventy rather than the seventy-five. Practically all of them possess the ability to make the seventy-five if it were required of them, so by placing this challenge in front of these boys, the coaches of the nation would be rendering their players a real service because, after all, a boy enrolls at a school supposedly with the objective of obtaining a diploma of graduation from that institution.

Another thing that the coaches could do to place real emphasis on the educational values of a boy's training, would be to stipulate that his years of eligibility must be played during the first four years he is enrolled at a college. When colleges design a four-year academic program, it is assumed that the student starting such a program will complete it in four years unless he is forced to drop out for reasons beyond his control — such as ill health or financial deficiencies. There are occasions that we know about where an athlete is put on the so-called "B" team for a year to mature and season and save his eligibility until another year when his services will be more useful. When such procedure is followed, then a team is making itself open to the criticism that emphasis has placed on the wrong value. Football is a great sport, but I do not think it is important enough for a boy to defer his graduation a year.

I realize that these suggestions cannot be started very well by one team and have it be an isolated case. These proposals have considerable merit, however, and it should not be difficult for any school to follow such a program if all the other teams in the conference, or for that matter, all the teams in the nation had similar eligibility requirements. If such suggestions are followed and put into effect, then I can see no reason how anyone could cry over-emphasis for football under any circumstances regardless of how many games the team lost or won. They will be putting first values first and the educational phases of a boy's development have not been subordinated or side-tracked for the athletic interests of the institution.

I would also like to see the college and high school coaches initiate a program of intra-mural football for any student in the school who wanted to participate. This program would be financed by the Athletic Association of the school and it should have a staff of competent coaches to see that the boys who play are properly equipped and

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trained. I believe that the coaches would be astonished at the number of capable football players they have in their school that go unrecognized today. I am told that the intra-mural program at Notre Dame University always produces several fine football players that no one had heard about until they were discovered through this intra-mural program. I do not propose this intra-mural program purely to discover unknown football players, but I suggest it because I think that the young men of today need the training and rugged development that the game of football produces better than any other physical educational program that has been designed. It would give them excellent physical development, would be an attractive form of physical exercise, would strengthen school and team loyalty and teach the boys how to think and react under pressure.

For many years we have had a compulsory program of physical training at the Baylor School. A student has a choice of several sports in season. Competent coaches are available and equipment is furnished any boy who wants to play football. We have a school of three hundred fifty boys, seventy-five of whom are in the seventh and eighth grade. We have five different football squads and this year approximately two hundred fifty boys have been taking advantage of this opportunity to play football. Each team has a schedule arranged for it with other teams of comparable ability in order to combine program training with game experience.

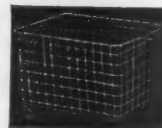
I have been coaching football for twenty-two years and during that time I have had a chance to observe hundreds of young athletes as they go through their teen-age development at preparatory school. Through these same connections I have also had innumerable opportunities to observe hundreds of other young lads at the various schools throughout the southeast that I have occasion to visit from time to time in my work. I do not think I have lost my perspective in what should be expected of young men in their teen-age years, nor do I think I have been fooling with the game so long that I have such unreasonable standards of performance that I do not know how to evaluate properly the interest and achievements of youngsters in teen-age years. It appears to me as I watch these youngsters grow up and develop, that there is a growing tendency on the part of our boys of today to avoid doing anything that is difficult for them to do or requires them to sacrifice some of their time or some of their energy. I have heard other coaches say and I have observed myself that the number of boys who want to go out for the game of foot-

ball seems to be diminishing even though the student bodies of a great many of these schools have been increasing. In other words, the percentage of boys who want to play football seems to be growing smaller. I think that this is a very significant trend and the men who are interested in young people's work and in athletic work should study it and if this trend has been accurately recognized, then some efforts should be made to try to stop it. Every known means should be used to encourage and increase the number of boys who are interested in football. There is no sport that a boy can play that will better

(Continued on page 36)

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TRAVELING 'ROUND THE Southern Conference

with JACK HORNER

Special Staff Correspondent

Did you ever hear of two college football teams scoring 54 points in the short space of 12 minutes and 10 seconds? ... That's averaging better than four points a minute. ... The junior varsity teams of Duke and North Carolina managed this feat in the fourth quarter of their annual slugfest this year. ... The final score? ... North Carolina 54, Duke 44. ... The 92 points represented the greatest number ever scored in a game in Duke Stadium since it was dedicated in 1929. ... The longest run was by Maurice Young, Tar Heel ball carrier, who didn't get into a varsity game all season. ... The Bellefont, Pa., junior took a Duke kickoff one yard behind his own goal and streaked 101 yards to paydirt. ...

South Carolina followers are predicting big things from fullback Bobby Drawdy in 1952. ... The plunging sophomore from Eutawville, S. C., averaged 6.5 yards per carry in 62 rushes for the Gamecocks this season. ... His 415 yards were second only to teammate Steve Wadiak's 685 yards in 172 carries. ... Incidentally, Wadiak upped his all-time Conference rushing total to 2,878 yards, a loop record. ... He played four years for the Gamecocks, being eligible his freshman year of 1948. ...

Marvelous Mark Workman, West Virginia's great cager, smashed another school scoring record early in the season when he topped Fred Schaus' three-year mark of 1,009 points. ... Workman, picked on Sport Magazine's pre-season All-America, went into the season with 976 points and needed only 34 to equal Schaus' effort. ... Workman, who compiled his 976 in two seasons of play, also holds the West Virginia records for points in a single season, a single game, and free throws and field goals for a season. ... The Charleston, W. Va., ace averaged 26.1 points per game last year. ...

North Carolina track Coach Dale Ranson caused quite a stir in athletic circles last year when he trained his runners to the accompaniment of recorded music. ... When asked about the experiment the other day, he surveyed his current track squad and quipped: "I'll trade the gramophone and all my records for two good milers." ... Wake Forest's 1951 football team had the opportunity of becoming the fifth Deacon team in 50 years to score more than 200 points in a single season when it went into the final game with South Carolina. ... The Deacs needed seven points. ... They got six and exactly 200 points for the season. ...

One of the newcomers on the Davidson College football schedule in 1952 will be Harvard. ... The Wildcats play the Crimson at Cambridge, Mass. ... Incidentally, Davidson was penalized five yards in its last four games of the season. ... West Virginia will stack its starting ends against any pair in the country when it comes to catching passes. ... Paul Bischoff and Bill Marker caught 57 aeriels for 707 yards and seven touchdowns. ... Bischoff snagged 30 of them. ... Both

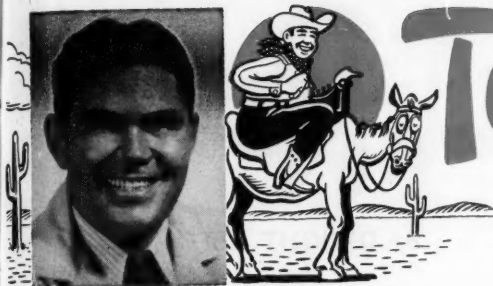
return next year, making Coach Art (Pappy) Lewis happy. ... When Duke Coach Hal Bradley yells Dick, almost a whole basketball team comes running. ... He has four in Dick Groat, Dick Johnson, Dick Crowder and Dick Latimer, the first three being regulars. ...

Virginia Military Institute, which tied Maryland for the Southern Conference football championship, each with six loop wins against no defeats, is proud of its young coach. ... Tom Nugent had a 3-5-1 record in his first year at the helm in 1949. ... Last year he upped it to 6-4-0 and this season came through with seven wins against three losses. ... It gave Coach Nugent a three-year record of 16 wins, 12 defeats and one tie. ... Only three other V. M. I. teams have won more than seven games in a single season in the 60 years the institute has played football. ... Quarterback Bill Brehany, who has another year of eligibility, completed 80 of 166 passes for 1,206 yards and 14 touchdowns. ... Fullback Tommy Birge netted 643 yards in 103 carries for an average of 6.2 each time he lugged the pigskin. ...

William and Mary's new basketball coach, Lester Hooker, got his collegiate baptism in fast company when he sent his Tribe cagers against New York University's famed Violets in the seasonal opener. ... Hooker, who coached Hopewell, Va., High School last year, has succeeded Barney Wilson. ... Two nights later, Hooker sent the Tribe against Seton Hall's always potent quint in South Orange, N. J. ... Virginia's Mel Roach scored only three touchdowns this season but he paced his Cavalier teammates in the scoring column, thanks to 27 extra points. ... He racked up 45 points for the year. ... In its first year with the split T offense Duke was charged with 40 fumbles in 10 ball games. ... It lost 25 of the bobbles. ...

Furman University has lost its athletic director and backfield coach. ... James G. Meade, a former University of Maryland and Washington Redskins star, resigned at the end of the football season. ... Head football Coach Bill Young will become athletic director, but no successor has been named as backfield coach. ... With Erskine College dropping football, Coach Johnny McMillan is open to any offers. ... Although he can remain on the Erskine staff, he wants to stay in the grid sport. ... North Carolina football fans are still trying to figure out how Bill (Pug) Pearman, Tennessee's All-America tackle, was passed up by schools in his home state. ... Pearman hails from Charlotte. ...

The injury jinx caught up with Jerry Barger, Duke's outstanding freshman quarterback, in the fourth quarter of the final game of the season with North Carolina. ... Tackled hard, he suffered a ligament injury in his right knee and underwent an operation in Duke Hospital the next day. ... Gen. Bob Neyland of Tennessee called Barger: "One of the coolest freshmen I've seen on any football field. ...



Texas Round-up

By STAN LAMBERT

Southwest Representative

NCAA REFORMS MIGHT HIT HIGH SCHOOL COACHES' ASSOCIATIONS

In our recent writings we have made two predictions of what could happen as a result of the evident determination of the NCAA to correct the evils in inter-collegiate athletics: (1) That the pendulum of reform might by-pass the happy medium and swing from the left extremity to the far right, and thus kill much of the good in the game in order to eliminate the few bad features; and (2) that high school athletics would feel the pinch in the event the reformers became thusly over-zealous. The fulfillment of both predictions is now in the making. Unless the commissioners of the larger conferences are sufficiently reminded of the fine work that the state high school coaches' associations are doing in their summer coaching clinics with the players that the high school coaches themselves have produced, both prophecies will be realized in Cincinnati next month.

At this writing the conference commissioners are collecting information which will determine that group's recommendation on these proposals

1. Prohibiting the coaches of any member school from coaching all-star teams.
2. Making it unlawful for any member school to permit the use of either its facilities or equipment for all-star games.
3. Prohibiting any member of an NCAA coaching staff from contacting all-stars at the site of, or while en route to and from all-star games.

Inasmuch as Nos. 1 and 2 above complement each other we will discuss the two conjunctively. Proposal No. 3 is in an unique position because if 1 and 2 are passed as proposed, No. 3 will not be necessary since there will be no all-star games of any consequence; but if 1 and 2 are passed with our suggested amendment, No. 3 will strike into the very heart of what is really wrong with inter-collegiate athletics.

All Kinds of All-star Games

Texas has certainly had more than its share of all-star games. We have seen them mushroom all over the state in bunches like bananas even to the extent of reaching down into the junior high schools. Having had this experience we would be the first to admit that the NCAA is justified in seeing them as a contributing factor to the present plight of inter-collegiate athletics. However, we also feel that in making a blanket rule that would include all-star games held in conjunction with summer coaching clinics, which are sponsored and conducted by official state high school coaches' associations, that the rules-makers would be killing entirely too much of the good in order to eliminate some evil. Even this might be justified were it necessary; but this can be easily avoided by exempting the high school coaches' associations.

If the rule would apply only to all-star games sponsored by private promoters, who are exploiting the boys for personal gain, we could support it enthusiastically. If the proposal would include only games staged for any of the many "worthy causes" we could still go along because we do not

feel that it is the responsibility of these boys to pull any organization's financial chestnuts out of the fire. The rule would receive our heartiest support if it would apply only to those games sponsored by colleges, the primary objective of which is to attract outstanding high school talent to its campus as a part of a highly organized procurement program. But if the rule is made all-inclusive so as to include all-star games sponsored by high school coaches' associations where the boys serve as demonstrators during a coaching clinic, we would have to charge the rules-makers with failure to differentiate between worthwhile all-star games and those contributing to the athletic delinquency. They would also be guilty of permitting their zeal for reform to overrule their good judgment.

The Big Nine has a rule now prohibiting its coaches from coaching all-star teams. Although we are not positive of the motive behind it we strongly suspect that it was passed to curb procurement. This evil has never existed among the instructors at THSCA-sponsored schools which have staged 16 all-star games. In all cases the coaching school instructors have coached the players. This writer has been very close to the situation from the very beginning, and we do not know of a single instance where the boys have been proselyted by these instructors whether they be from the SWC or from out-of-state.

What the College People Must Realize

In order to justify exempting the official coaches association-sponsored games and to be able to discriminate between good and ill-advised games, the college people must realize:

1. That when college coaches coach all-star teams in conjunction with association-sponsored summer clinics it is an integral part of an educational process. Would the college people take the same attitude toward their professors' using the same tactics in a summer school education course if his subject were of such a nature that skilled demonstrators were required for the most effective teaching? We think not! Yet, the two illustrations are in exact parallel. By permitting the high school coaches to see the college coach in action on the practice field, he sees exactly how the college man handles his boys, corrects the flaws, and applies his coaching methods. This is potent teaching!

2. That the high school athletics have evidently gained much more from this type of teaching than the college people realize. The standards of high school athletics have been raised many times both ethically and functionally as a result of their high school coaches being able to attend coaching schools and demonstrations of this type.

3. That the players, by serving in this capacity, are being taught to give something back to the game that has given so much to them; and that their contribution will make the road easier for those who are to follow just as those who have gone before made it easier for them.

4. That the high school coach is more interested than anybody else in seeing that his own (Please turn to page 41)



Scout Report

By DWIGHT KEITH

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Occasionally we receive letters from readers taking issue on certain articles and statements appearing in *SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE*. For their information and for others who, in the future, may not agree with all they read in these pages, we wish to clarify our own position in this regard.

We have several staff correspondents who write regular columns keyed primarily to the readers in their respective localities. In addition to these, many other authors write occasional articles on technical phases of athletics or relative subjects. It is obvious that we cannot presume to expect all these people to conform to our own personal views, whether it be on football strategy, the zone defense in basketball, taping an ankle or some controversial topic in the administrative field. In the case of the columnists, it is more in the nature of a fireside chat with us being privileged to eavesdrop on their discussions. Occasionally they will make statements that ruffle our feathers as well as yours. But, in keeping with the American principle of freedom of the press, we feel that our publication should be an open forum where both sides may feel free to express their views, so long as they are in honest search for the truth.

If you disagree with views of any of our authors, just be assured that space is freely available to you to present your side of the question.

In short, our opinions and policies are expressed on the editorial page and in this column. **What may appear in other sections of the magazine do not necessarily conform to our own views.** (We urge columnists and contributors to steer clear of controversial topics.)

BOWL GAMES

In the discussions of athletic reform, elimination of Bowl Games is occasionally mentioned. In the confused desire of many to bring about needed reforms, they will take a swing at anything appearing on the scene, just as one in a "free-for-all" fight may sometimes hit the wrong person. No one is more in favor of clean, properly-conducted amateur athletics than we are. We don't think the evils of college athletics can be blamed on the Bowl Games and we would regret to see them thrown into the de-emphasis maelstrom.

To our way of thinking, it has been our privilege to be on the athletic staff of an institution that has played in five Bowl Games during our tenure of service there with them. It is our honest opinion that the Bowl trips made by these squads have been happy educational experiences. No one has suggested eliminating the World Series in baseball. The Bowl Games are the World Series for football and we would like to keep them as the climax of the season. Elsewhere in this issue is a statement by officials of one of the major bowls, which presents their case very fairly.

SUGAR BOWL PAGEANT

Officials of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association have announced that a colorful pageant heralding the Olympic Year of 1952 will highlight the pre-game and half-time program of the 18th annual Sugar Bowl football classic on New Year's Day.

The program is expected to be the most unique in the history of the Sugar Bowl. It will help publicize the 1952 Olympic Games as well as provide splendid entertainment for the assembled fans, the millions listening in on radio and those viewing the event on television.

The pageant on New Year's Day will see the newly created "Sugarettes" — 100 teen-age girls selected from seven New Orleans girls' public high schools — in special Olympic precision drills. The "Sugarettes" are to be a permanent organization and will perform at all future Sugar Bowl Games. Each year the motif of the pageant will be different and selected by the Sugar Bowl pageant committee.

Also included in the New Years' Day Sugar Bowl activities will be a parade of all the athletes in the mid-winter carnival of sports, with the basketball teams of Kentucky, Brigham Young, Villanova and St. Louis; tennis players, boxers from Wisconsin and Louisiana State University, track and field athletes and yachtsmen. This will be the first time that athletes, other than football teams, will be presented to the public in the Sugar Bowl.

Memo to Georgia Athletic Coaches:

Each year the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association selects a "Football Coach of the Year" for each of the four regions in Classification AA, A, B and C, as well as "Coach of the Year" for the state of Georgia, irrespective of classification. All football coaches in the state are invited to send their nominations to the office of the Secretary, 115 Walton Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Please do this promptly so that the votes can be tallied and the winners announced in the February issue.

Football coaches should also send in their nominations for players for the All-Star game next summer. Remember these must be seniors who will graduate this year. Give boy's name, age, height, weight, position and any additional information which might be helpful to the Selection Committee.

FLORIDA RECOGNIZES OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN ATHLETICS

The Florida Athletic Coaches Association and the State Health, Physical Education and Recreation Association will both work out a plan whereby recognition will be given to those who have made outstanding contributions in these fields. The plan is to select about twelve or more to cover past years and to name two or three each year hereafter. Appropriate certificates, publicity and perhaps a free trip to some convention or clinic may also be included. Follow-

are a few suggestions for the basis of selection:

- (1) Training;
- (2) Experience;
- (3) Offices held in State, District and Conference Associations;
- (4) Articles and theses written for publication;
- (5) Successful coaching over a long period of time;
- (6) Successful physical education program over a long period of time;
- (7) Special work in local school, community, campus, civic clubs, etc.

This is a very worthwhile thing for the Florida group to do. They are inviting suggestions which will be helpful to them in setting it up. If you have an idea, write to Coach Jack Smith, West Palm Beach High School, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Jack is a member of the committee charged with the responsibility of inaugurating it.

Drane Watson, former coach at Gainesville High School, and now serving as Sales Manager at Paris-Dunlap Hardware Company, further demonstrated his versatility by broadcasting the Gainesville High Football Games.

... Drane calls the current Gainesville High team the best coached he has ever seen. ... This is a compliment to Clayton Deavers, for Drane has seen some good ones. ... It was also commendable in Drane to pay such high tribute to his successor. ... **Lieut. Cecil Dickerson**, Assistant Coach of the Fort Jackson, South Carolina football team. ... **Lieut. Dickerson** was formerly principal and coach at Batesville Mississippi High School. His 1948-49 teams were unbeaten and he was named "Coach of the Year" in Mississippi in 1949. Fort Jackson's head coach is **Lieut. Gene Ellenson**, formerly line coach at Miami Senior High School. ... **Henderson Van Surdam**, who coached at Sewanee in 1908, is now associated with the National Football Shrine and Hall of Fame as Director of Fund Raising. ...

... **Art Badenoch**, athletic trainer at the University of Arizona, coached Arizona's head football mentor, Bob Winslow, in high school football 16 years ago at Inglewood, Cal. The University of Kentucky is the 21st state university to be opposed by the University of Texas on the football field. ... **John Conner**, Duke University's great All-American diving ace, spent the summer in Bermuda, teaching diving at a swanky hotel. ... **Jack Kistler**, husky 218-pound sophomore fullback on Duke University's football team, is a fast man for his size. He won the 100-yard dash event as a member of Duke freshman team last spring. He also took part in

the weight events . . . of 60 gridders listed on Duke University's early varsity football roster, 33 were from North Carolina. A large number of the 30 freshmen on hand was from the Tar Heel state, too. . . . Only eight times in the history of the Southeastern Conference have point-after-touchdown kickers converted as many as 36 times. Four of those times saw Georgia Bulldogs do it: George Jernigan, 47 in 1946 (SEC record); Leo Costa, 43 in 1942; Joe Geri, 36 in 1948, and Jernigan, 36 in 1945. . . . **John Donaldson**, assistant Ga. freshman football coach, was right half-back on Bulldog teams which went to

(Continued on page 36)

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BATESVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

SCOUT REPORT

(Continued from page 35)

bowl games four straight seasons: 1945-46-47-48. . . . **Sam Richwine**, Georgia football trainer, received the Purple Heart when a Jap suicide plane exploded near his gun station on the battleship *Colorado* during the invasion of Okinawa. He was with the Marines. . . . Georgia has fielded three undefeated football teams: 1896, coached by Glenn S. (Pop) Warner; 1920, coached by the late H. J. Stegeman; and 1946, coached by Wallace Butts. . . . **Charles (Chuck) Chandler**, handsome blond 6-2, 191-pound sophomore center at the University of Georgia, won the "Mr. Atlas," contest in fraternity competition on the campus last spring. . . . **George Morris**, Georgia Tech center, was an all around athletic star at Carr Central in Vicksburg during his prep days. He was voted the state of Mississippi's top athlete in 1948-49 and was an All-Southern gridder in '48. . . . **Earl Dunham**, University of South Carolina assistant coach, played the entire 1942 Gamecock football schedule without substitution, going through seven games at quarterback. Dunham was voted the team's most valuable player for that season. . . . **Steve Wadiak**, University of South Carolina halfback, considered by many the finest collegiate ball-carrier in the nation, was third in the voting for "athlete-of-the-year" in the Southern Conference, behind Duke's Dick Groat of basketball and baseball fame. Wadiak was the 1950 football "player-of-the-year." . . . **Rex Enright**, head football coach at the University of South Carolina, was basketball coach at Georgia, while serving as an assistant in football before coming to USC in 1938. . . . **Duke Univer-**

sity, which started playing football in 1888, rolled up its victory by biggest margin in 1891, defeating Furman University 96-0. . . . **Winston Seigfried**, now football coach at Henderson High School, holds the Duke University grid record for most scoring in one season. He scored 14 touchdowns and a total of 84 points during the 1941 season. . . . **Fearless Freddie Folger**, now a student in Duke University's graduate law school, holds the school record for punting. In four years, he punted 137 times for an average of 41.6 yards. . . . **Billy Murray**, new Duke coach, had some right famous tutors during his own playing career. His first coach in grammar school was Kay Kyser, the stage, screen, and radio star. They both hail from Rocky Mount, N. C. When he came to Duke in 1927, his coach as a freshman was E. M. Cameron. Cameron is now Duke Athletic Director. . . . Coach of Duke University's first football team was the President of the University, **John Franklin Crowell**. He sent his team against North Carolina in the first regulation game in the South although there had been previous contests of the rugby type game. . . . **Harold (Bo) Hagan**, newest member of the Georgia Tech coaching staff, was one of the South's outstanding quarterbacks at South Carolina in the late 1940's. Hagan is the new Jacket freshman backfield coach. . . . Georgia Tech's regular offensive line this fall will average 205 pounds per man, but the Jackets' first defensive team averages only a shade over 180 per man. . . . **Glenn Turner**, outstanding sophomore fullback from Talladega, Ala., is Georgia Tech's heaviest back. Turner, who looms as a regular, weighs 190 pounds. He is a former Baylor (Chattanooga) Prep star.

RE-EMPHASIZE FOOTBALL

(Continued from page 31)

develop his character, strengthen his resistance against temptation and teach him the self-discipline that comes with making a real sacrifice of his own personal preferences for the good of his team or his school. I doubt if many of us have stopped to realize that the boys of today who are from fourteen to eighteen have never known what it is to go through a depression. The eighteen-year-old boy today was born in 1933 in the very depths of the depression. By the time he was old enough to know what was going on and old enough to want something, the general economic picture had improved so much that most likely his parents were able to give him most anything he wanted within the bounds of reason. Few of them have had to do without anything that they wanted, and certainly none of them have had to do without the so-called necessities of life. There is no doubt in my mind that the human character and personality was not built to stand prosperously. Very few of us have the strength or character to punish ourselves by doing without something, if we know we don't have to do without it. These young lads are no exception. I think that the game of football more than any other one activity that they could possibly participate in will make them get down and examine their conscience and find out what it is to have to give in to something that is a little tough to take. Until a boy or a man has done such a thing, he has not prepared himself for the many vicissitudes of life that he will inevitably have to face if he lives long enough.

Those of you who served in the last war, I am sure, observed the superiority of the fighting man who had been trained through a program of competitive sports during his teen-age and college years. I have heard outstanding naval and army officers say without exception that the men who were able to stand fast in a crisis better than anyone else were those who had been through the fire and shock of a good strong competitive athletic program. What better proof could we want of the need and desirability of such a program than their testimony! Mr. Arnold J. Toynbee has written a series of nine volumes on the subject of "A Study of History." I understand that he has two more volumes to write. The nine volumes that I refer to were completed before the war. In these books Mr. Toynbee has made a careful study and analysis of twenty-one different civilizations during the history of the world. The most depressing thing about his book is the fact that in each of these twenty-one civilizations, all of which eventually fell, the



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predominant cause for their failure seems to be a disintegration from within. A weakening of the moral and physical fibers of the nation. Some were conquered, but they were conquered not because of the strength of their conquerors, but because of their own weaknesses and failures in themselves. In the last of these nine volumes he makes it clear that this western civilization that we now enjoy and which is going through the most prosperous era in the history of mankind, is the most vulnerable of all the twenty-one civilizations that have fallen before. These are tumultuous times and there are many forces about us some of which do good for us and others which are very dangerous. My personal view is that the things that have preserved our prosperous civilization thus far and our greatest hope to continue to preserve it in the future, are our Faith in God, Christian living and our almost universal recognition of the value of competitive sports and the encouragement that these phases of our nation's development and growth have been given. If there was a need for it in the past, a need for it today and tomorrow is even greater. And I think that those of us who are working with young boys and are encouraging other people to work with young boys ought to re-emphasize and rededicate our efforts to improving the interests of the youngsters in their church and increasing the facilities for competitive sports and especially football, for a greater percentage of the young teen-age boys who are in school at the present time. Our mission should not be to develop champions, but our objective should be to develop men. We should not only give them the proper sense of values for physical qualities, but we also should remind them of the importance of remaining humble and always have the proper respect for and interest in a church of their choice. No nation can prosper and survive without the proper faith in God and there is no better time to teach it than when you are face to face with enthusiastic, open-minded youngsters who are bending their efforts to develop themselves in the best manner possible. Many coaches require their boys to go to church—some teams never start a game without a word of prayer. It has been said that a man without character is nothing. There is no better way to develop character than to have a boy take part in his church work and a competitive athletic program such as football. Let us hope that the years in the future will be characterized by a re-emphasis on the importance of encouraging boys to participate in these two worthwhile programs. I can think of no better way

to keep America strong in leadership and in character.

PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST

(Continued from page 16)

tion the test will be given again in an effort to have all the male seniors pass all five of the tests.

This testing of the Jacksonville High School Seniors by the majors in Physical Education has been a part of the required professional course in Tests and Measurements. The majority of the work in this course is carried on by actual taking and giving of the major testing and measurements tools in the field of Physical Education.

The cooperation of the Jacksonville High School with the college physical education majors in this instance has shown that the Physical Fitness Achievement Standards for Youth test: (1) meets the requirements of a good test; (2) reveals the need for physical improvement in high school seniors; (3) stimulates a desire for physical improvement in high school seniors; (4) is a requirement for male high school seniors in view of the present world situation and; (5) provides an excellent practical experience in giving tests for prospective physical education teachers.

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POST SEASON FOOTBALL

(A Statement issued November 15, 1951, by the Executive Committee of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association, sponsor of the Sugar Bowl football classic and calendar of collegiate sports.)

RECENT critics of intercollegiate football and amateur athletic morals have attempted to make a "whipping boy" of post season contests. We have no intention of engaging in controversy with anyone, but we believe these critics have not taken due cognizance of the contribution made through post season football to the game, the institutions that engage in it, and to the many millions of football fans.

Therefore, we offer herewith some facts we believe should be carefully considered by those collegiate leaders who are sincerely interested in the game of football, the boys who play it, and the fans who love it.

(1) The four major (Rose, Sugar, Cotton, Orange) post season games have been in existence eighteen (18) or more years. In that period none has in any way done anything harmful to any educational institution, football players, or the game itself.

(2) From the date of their origin, the four major bowls have had official approval of conferences governing collegiate athletics in their locale.

(3) The four major bowls have been approved by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and are regulated under provisions set forth in the NCAA constitution. Two NCAA representatives are members of each Bowl Committee. Mr. Horace Renegar of Tulane University, and Mr. T. P. Heard of Louisiana State University, are NCAA appointees to the Sugar Bowl Committee.

(4) The four major bowls have always been handled by football officials selected by the Conferences from which the teams have come. Directly or indirectly, all major bowls have had conference supervision.

(5) In the past eighteen (18) years, the football fans of America, through the sponsors of the four major bowls have contributed more than ten million (\$10,000,000.00) dollars to participating schools. This vast sum has made possi-

ble improvements in and expansion of educational and athletic facilities for ALL students at more than 150 NCAA member institutions. In many conferences all member schools share bowl proceeds. In addition, cost of conduct of office of commissioner of athletics is borne, at least partially by bowl participants.

(6) All of the four major bowls are civic, non-profit organizations; collegiate in concept and conduct; free of any taint of professionalism.

(7) The so-called "pressure" for a winner is not the result of post season football games. It existed many years before the first bowl game was conceived. It is a vital part of every American endeavor, be it education, athletics, profession or business.

(8) Nor have bowl games accentuated "pressure." Ninety-five (95%) per cent of the teams participating in the four major post season games in the past 18 years were beaten or tied in regular season play; an unbeaten record is not now and never has been a requisite for a bowl invitation. (Only once in eighteen [18] years have both Sugar Bowl teams been unbeaten).

(9) Only eight (8) of the approximately 450 members of the NCAA can compete annually in the four major post season games. The rash of bowl games that developed five years ago has long since subsided.

(10) Players participating in post season games are not affected scholastically. The period of preparation for and play in bowl games is during the Christmas-New Year holidays when classrooms are closed.

(11) Players are asked to decide (by vote) if they wish to play in a post season game. They're not compelled to do so. Most boys are willing to sacrifice their Christmas holidays to represent their school in these contests because they consider it an honor to have the opportunity to test their ability with that of another sectional leader. Players in post season games visit sections of the nation they might not ordinarily see. They have opportunities for sight-seeing and entertainment not possible on regular season weekend football trips, resulting in many happy memories in the years to come.

(12) Through the Sugar Bowl, fans in the Deep South contributed one million three hundred fifty thousand

(\$1,350,000.00) dollars to enlarge and improve the football stadium of Tulane University in New Orleans. Through this enlarged seating capacity (80,753), most of the teams that have engaged Tulane at home in regular season contests in the past ten years have benefited through increase in revenue through the use of these facilities. A majority of these teams have not been in post season games. (The Cotton, Orange and Rose Bowls are likewise used by college teams in the regular season.)

(13) More than one-half of this \$1,350,000.00 Tulane Stadium indebtedness has been retired by the Sugar Bowl, and the NCAA regulations, now governing post season football, permit a deduction from post season game receipts to assure retirement of the outstanding obligation of \$650,000.00.

(14) The Sugar Bowl, in addition to the post season football classic, conducts a mid-winter calendar of sports to which are invited collegiate basketball and boxing teams, track and field, and tennis stars. Through these events great interest has been developed in these College "minor" sports. Hundreds of athletes from schools that do not field football teams have competed in these events.

(15) To further increase interest and participation in collegiate sports, the Sugar Bowl annually produces a movie, in color, of its entire program for exhibition free of any charge at high schools, colleges and universities, civic, fraternal and athletic clubs. These movies provided wholesome entertainment for American service personnel in World War II. The American Red Cross annually shows these movies to hospitalized war veterans. Five prints of the 1951 classic were sent to Korea and Germany at the request of Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

The Sugar Bowl, like the three other major bowls, has always conducted its activities on the highest collegiate plane. Three years ago, when the NCAA tentatively set up a code of conduct for post season football, we immediately, and voluntarily, put it into effect. Our 1950 and 1951 games were conducted under the then proposed code.

At the NCAA's 1951 convention this code of conduct was made a part of the NCAA constitution under the title of "Extra Events." All four major post season games will be conducted henceforth under this code.

We do not yield to any individual or group in our allegiance to intercollegiate athletics in general and football in particular. If any of us thought we were doing anything harmful to col-

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legiate sports, we would cease our program at once. On the contrary, we believe we have made a very definite contribution.

Our reward has come in the approbation of hundreds of university and college presidents, athletic directors, coaches, and players, and millions of fans.

Recently the four major bowls were requested by NCAA and United States Olympic Association leaders to assist in financing the U. S. Olympic team to the 1952 games at Helsinki, Finland.

The Sugar Bowl has dedicated its 1951-52 program to the Olympic Games with the hope of publicizing and popularizing the campaign for the needed \$800,000.00 U. S. Olympic Fund. We believe every one interested in American amateur athletics should join in this worthwhile venture.

College athletic leaders have told us they consider New Year's the greatest day in intercollegiate football. It's the day when millions of people see the four major bowl games in stadia and on television, and hear broadcasts by radio. Thus the entire nation is made conscious of the important part football plays in the life of our people. No other sport has a day to compare with football on New Year's.

And we hope this day will never be taken away from football and the millions of American fans.

PREP PARADE

(Continued from page 23)

Junior College Conference grid championship by defeating the Pearl River Junior College Wildcats of Poplarville, 13-6, in the windup game for both teams.

That win gave Jones a 9-0-1 record for the season with Pearl River finishing with a 9-1-0 listing.

Jones was to meet Little Rock, Ark., Junior College in the Lions Bowl game at Laurel on December 8, while Pearl River was scheduled to tangle with Del Mar College of Corpus Christi, Texas, in the Memorial Bowl game at Jackson, also on December 8.

Hinds Junior College of Raymond, which finished with a season record of 8-2-0, received and accepted an invitation to meet San Angelo Junior College in the Oleander Bowl game at Galveston, Texas, on New Year's Day.

The Ole Miss Rebels were favored to trim the Mississippi State Maroons in their annual windup battle at Scott Field in Starkville on December 1.

The Rebels went into the battle against their old rivals with a 5-3-1 record, while State's record was 4-4-0.

Ole Miss had much the better offense, scoring 205 points in nine games to State's 75 points in eight games. The Maroons were strongest on defense, however, allowing only 78 points to all opponents, while Ole Miss gave up 150.

The Ole Miss-Tennessee game, played at Hemingway Stadium in Oxford, with the Sugar Bowl-bound Vols scoring a decisive 46-21 win, drew the largest crowd ever to witness a football contest in Mississippi — 31,500.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 8)

won the state football championship in 1949 — Coached All-Stars in West Virginia in 1941 — Coached Louisiana North All-Stars in 1950 — Johnny Brickles, Athletic Director at Miami University and Dick Huffman, All-American Tackle at Tennessee, formerly played on Rowan's teams — He is vice-president of the Louisiana Coach Association for the year 1951-52.

J. D. Cox, Line Coach

Graduate of Austin College, Sherman, Texas — Came to Byrd High in 1943 as line coach and baseball coach — Also served as basketball coach and won the state championship in 1940 — His baseball teams have won 138 games and lost 23.

W. W. Turner, Backfield Coach and Track Coach

Graduate of Northwestern State — Served as assistant coach at O.P.H.S., Monroe, La. — Organized track relay carnivals that attracted national recognition — Served in U. S. Army four years — Head football coach and athletic director at Columbia High School — Voted "Coach of the Year" in 1949 — Undefeated football season in 1949 — Won "B" championship in basketball — District championship in baseball — Won six district and two state titles in track — His track teams hold Louisiana State record in mile relay in Class AA and 440 and 880 relays and 200 yard in Class B — Secy. and Treasurer of Louisiana Coaches Association — Advisory member of National Federation of High School Football Rules and Safety Committee.

J. H. Laughlin, End Coach and Basketball Coach

Graduate of Louisiana Tech — Played end in football and forward in basketball — Made All-S.I.A.A. basketball team in 1942 — Served in U. S. Navy Air Corps for three years — Instructed in Physical Education at Louisiana Tech — Has been at Byrd for six years — Also coaches tennis teams.

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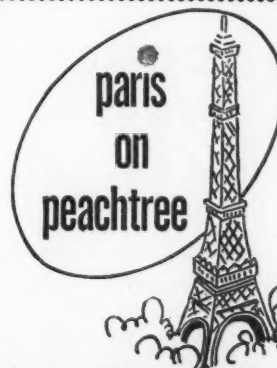
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FOOTBALL QUESTIONS

By H. V. PORTER

EDITOR'S NOTE: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on situations which have been presented since the season started.

1. Play: Since the substitution rule makes no provision for allowing time for the substitution of an entire defensive team, is there a possibility that the Offense can prevent the use of the platoon system after team possession has changed following a kick-off?

Ruling: The defensive team is always given a reasonable time to line up. It is good procedure for the Referee to delay spotting the ball in cases such as when the ball is out-of-bounds or becomes dead in a side zone or when team possession has changed. In the latter case, this delay should provide a reasonable time for substitutions.

2. Play: The play situation on page 30 of the Rule Book indicates that if a fair catcher attempts to advance and is

tackled, only the delay by the catcher is penalized. In contrast, Play 227A in the Case Book outlines a somewhat similar situation and indicates that it is a double-foul. Are these in conflict?

Ruling: These are not in conflict. However, a good case could be made for making either of the situations a double-foul. In the Rule Book situation it is a fair catch since the player who signaled also catches the kick. Under such circumstances there is no excuse for him to attempt to advance. In contrast, Play 227A in the Case Book is not a fair catch since one player signals and a teammate catches the ball. It is conceivable that the catcher might not know that a signal has been given. When this is the case, the Official has discretionary authority to determine whether either the receiver or the tackler had a reasonable chance to know that the ball became dead with the catch. Fortunately for the Official, he would be upheld if he chose to penalize only R, or if he should choose to call it a double-foul.

3. Play: What guides should the Official use in distinguishing between ordinary pass interference and intentional interference which carries a second distance penalty?

Ruling: In about 90% of all cases of pass interference, the interferer attempts to avoid a foul but is merely over-aggressive in his attempt to reach the ball. In a few cases such as during a long desperation pass, B might deliberately interfere in such a way that it is apparent that he is willing to take the penalty rather than risk a touchdown completion. In actual practice it is a very poor gamble for any player to do this. Cold figures show that only 1 of 4 or 5 long passes are completed and if a player deliberately interferes, he loses 15 yards (and sometimes 30) plus an automatic 1st down on the 75% of the passes which would not have gained anything even without the interference. To avoid any claimed tendency to purposely interfere, the Official is given authority to assess the additional 15 yards. In nearly all cases the 15 yards and automatic 1st down is severe enough. In former years, when such interference resulted in loss of ball at spot, there was a much greater chance for inequity because that was the same as awarding a touchdown in every case

even though only 1 out of 4 or 5 such long passes would have been completed.

4. Play: In 6-man football it is stated that a forward pass which does not cross the line in flight is to be treated the same as a backward pass. Likewise, there is a prohibition against intentionally throwing the ball forward to the ground or out-of-bounds. Under these circumstances, is there a possibility for abuse through having a player intentionally throw the ball forward to the ground behind the line?

Ruling: There is such a possibility and you have pointed out one of the places where the 6-man rules could be improved. If we can judge from the intent of the rule as outlined in the 6-man code and in the 11-man code, there ought to be an addition to Article 3 of 9-4 on page 38 of the 6-man code. The last sentence should cover a ball which is **thrown** forward to a point out-of-bounds as well as to a pass which is **batted** forward. In 6-man, a ball which is thrown forward to a point behind the line has the same characteristics as one which is batted forward in 11-man. If this is taken as the intent of the rule, a passer might deliberately throw the ball forward to a point inbounds behind the line without committing a foul. This is on the assumption that there is a natural check because the ball remains alive and may be recovered by either team. Hence, such an act would be a gamble similar to wildly throwing the ball in the air on the chance that someone might catch it. Under this interpretation, the only time it is illegal to deliberately throw the ball to the ground inbounds is in the case where the pass is thrown across the line in flight. It is a different situation when the pass is deliberately thrown out-of-bounds. When this happens, it should be treated the same as a ball batted forward as outlined in Article 3 of 9-4.

5. Play: On kick-off, ball goes only 5 yards where: (a) it lays on the ground with neither team attempting to recover; or (b) K² falls on ball. What is the ruling if R should decline the penalty for the short free-kick?

Ruling: The situation in (a) should never occur and the Official should withhold his whistle until some player recovers, even if it is necessary for the Official to call "ball is alive." In (b), ball belongs to K if R should decline the penalty.

Comment: This is consistent with what is done in any other case of an irregularity connected with the snap or free-kick. As an illustration, if the snapper should lift the ball before passing it backward, it is seldom possible for the Official to blow his whistle in

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time to stop the action. Consequently, the down is played the same as if it had been a legal snap. The same thing applies to a situation in which, on a free-kick, a punt should be attempted. In this case, there would be a possibility that the whistle could be blown early enough to stop action but if it is not, the down would be played the same as if the proper kind of free-kick had been made. Of course, R would have the choice of taking the penalty. If they should decline the penalty for the illegal kick, the procedure would be the same as if it had been a legal kick.

6. Play: When a penalty is declined, does this have the same effect as specifying that the act in question is considered a legal act?

Ruling: This question is difficult to answer by a yes or no. There are a number of complications connected with the declining of a penalty. A good illustration is the series of illegal passes. If a runner advances to a point beyond the line and then throws an illegal forward pass which strikes the ground, B has the right to decline the penalty for the illegal pass. If they should do this, the question may arise as to whether this has the effect of making the illegal forward pass the same as a legal forward pass. In this particular case, it does not work out that way because when a legal forward pass becomes incomplete the ball is given to the passers at the previous spot. But in the case cited, the ball goes to the passers at the spot of the pass. In effect, this is the same as saying that the forward pass is still illegal (at least it is not a legal forward pass) even though no distance penalty is assessed. There is a somewhat similar case when a backward pass by A¹ is on the ground almost at rest on A's 10 when B¹ bats it out-of-bounds over A's end line. If A should decline the penalty for the illegal bat, there would be no 15-yard penalty but the bat would not be nullified since it is a new force which makes it a touchback instead of a safety.

TEXAS ROUND-UP

(Continued from page 33)

boys are not exploited for anybody's gain.

5. That by limiting NCAA sanction to official association-sponsored games held in conjunction with coaching school clinics any profits that might be realized would be kept in the family, and go directly back into the general improvement of high school athletic programs.

6. That the high school coach should continue to look to the college coach for leadership just as the other public

school people look to the college administrators and professors. Any deviation from this practice will serve to defeat in athletics what the Education and Public Relation Departments are struggling constantly to achieve.

7. That by adopting the proposal that would prohibit college coaches from contacting boys while at, or en route to and from all-star games, and by passing the other two rules but exempting association-sponsored coaching clinics, the greatest good could be accomplished because:

- It would eliminate the mushrooming for all-star games where high school players are exploited for this and that "worthy cause," as well as serve to de-emphasize the all-star idea.
- It would strike directly at the root of the college's fundamental evil — procurement of athletes.
- It would accomplish what the college people are really after without hurting the high school programs.

We Can Recommend Third Proposal

We can recommend the proposal that would prevent college coaches from contacting all-stars at all-star games after having seen it work successfully in the Southwest. In fact, this rule originated in Texas when the Southwest Conference passed a similar rule at the request of the Texas High School Coaches Association.

We might point out that the rule has worked beautifully because, for the most part, the SWC coaches gladly cooperated, thus solving one of our big problems in connection with our all-star game. It seems that all the coaches wanted was an even break, and were glad to retire from the annual "rat race" at our clinic.

High School Athletics Enjoying Healthful Situation

High school athletics are in the best condition morally and educationally than at any time in the history of inter-school competition. In Texas most of the credit goes to the University Interscholastic League. The UIL is not always right as is evidenced by the fact that on several occasions rules have gone in one year and out the next; but it has never shirked a responsibility. It has always carried out its convictions, come what may. Undoubtedly, the National Federation has done much good along the same lines in most of the other states of the nation, particularly where the state organizations were not strong enough within themselves to withstand public pressures. That's all the more reason why NCAA should not do anything to hurt those who are doing a good job.



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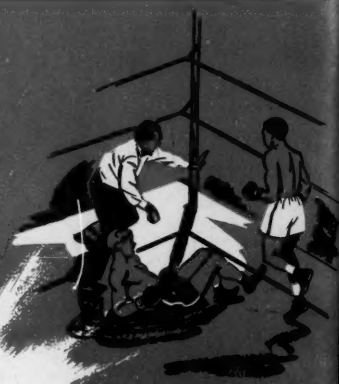


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